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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1939—VOL. XXXI, NO. 233

** ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Palestine Groups Joined; Dies Considers 'Coup'; Pound Sterling Steadies

The World's Day—At a Glance
Aug. 29, 1939

Crisis Joins Palestine Groups Behind Britain

JERUSALEM (AP)—The Arab-Jew controversy yesterday suddenly sank into the background as the Government hurriedly made war preparations. Emergency decrees ordered food control, enrolled British subjects in the Army, speeded air-raid precautions, and prepared to oust undesirables. Twenty-five thousand Jews expected to enlist and Arab moderates announced their adherence to Britain.

Action Against 'Fascist' Groups Considered

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Dies Committee, collecting information for a preliminary report to Congress, consulted Federal agencies today about possible action against organizations described by Chairman Martin Dies as "Fascist." It directed that the income tax record of William Dudley Pelley, head of the Silver Shirts, be given to the International Revenue Bureau for scrutiny, and that Committee counsel ascertain whether leaders of the German-American Bund, Silver Shirts, and other groups accused by Mr. Dies of being "foreign propagandists" might be prosecuted under a law requiring registration of foreign agents.

Pound Sterling Steadies After Break to $4.12

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Pound sterling steadied today, following yesterday's break to $4.12 in London and to $4.21 here, lowest since June, 1933, recovering to $4.39. Yesterday's record high for bar gold of 161 shillings an ounce was adjusted to 157 shillings and bar silver rose ⅜ today to 19½ pence. Symptomatic of lessened reliance on the pound was the action of the Argentine Government linking the peso to United States currency at the official rate of 3.5295 to the dollar.

Gandhi Hopes Hitler Will Heed Peace Appeal

BOMBAY (AP)—Mohandas Gandhi expressed the wish today that Adolf Hitler would "respond to President Roosevelt's wise appeal" for peace.

Praying daily for God to save the world from the horrors of war, the Indian leader in a statement said, "I personally would not purchase my own country's freedom by violence even if such a thing were possible. My faith in the wise saying that what is gained by the sword will be lost by the sword is imperishable."

Roosevelt Asked to Intensify Peace Efforts

LONDON (AP)—The National Peace Council cabled President Roosevelt asking him to intensify efforts for a negotiated solution of the Danzig problem.

Rulers of Two Nations Offer Peace Services?

By the Associated Press

An offer by the monarchs of Belgium and The Netherlands to mediate in the tense European crisis was reported authoritatively from Paris today as Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in the British House of Commons restated Britain's determination to stand by Poland.

King Leopold III and Queen Wilhelmina were said by sources close to the French Foreign Office to have communicated their proffer of "good offices" to Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and Poland.

Britain, awaiting Adolf Hitler's reply to its latest note, reiterated its determination to "hold fast to the lines which we have laid down" on the issue of peace or war.

Italy, whose faith in its Axis partner, Germany, was believed by many British to have been severely shaken by the German-Russian Pact, showed outward serenity and some optimism.

In Tokyo the outgoing Cabinet of Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma discussed European developments while Gen. Nobuyuki Abe went ahead with his task of forming a new Government to carry out the isolationist policy to which Japan turned after the Soviet-German Pact.

Soviet Delays Pact Detail; Reich Nonchalant

MOSCOW (AP)—Soviet Russia cautiously delayed formal ratification of its Nonaggression Pact with Germany today and watched the grave movement of the European situation.

Foreign observers did not doubt that Russia would ratify the treaty with Germany. German circles in Moscow professed no concern over the delay, pointing out that under the articles of the pact it became effective when Foreign Ministers Vyacheslaff Molotoff and Joachim von Ribbentrop initialed the agreement.

Scandinavian Powers to Discuss Neutrality

OSLO, Norway (AP)—The Foreign Ministers of Norway, Denmark, Sweden, and Finland will discuss here tomorrow questions affecting the neutrality policy of their countries in relation to the present international crisis. The conference, originally scheduled to open today, was postponed late last night.

German Freighter Released by Quebec Court

QUEBEC (CP)—The Admiralty Court last night released the German freighter Konigsberg, which had been held in port since Aug. 25 after warrants were sworn out for its seizure when it failed to deliver cargo to Canadian buyers. The vessel sailed for Germany shortly after being released.

Vatican Says Visit From Franco Is Cancelled

VATICAN CITY (AP)—The Vatican announced yesterday that a papal audience scheduled for Gen. Francisco Franco of Spain has been cancelled. It was taken as an indication that General Franco has called off his visit to Italy. He had been expected to arrive late in September.

U. S. Neutrality Act Attacked By Speakers at V. F. W. Meeting

For a third time the Neutrality Act, imposing an embargo on arms shipments to belligerents, was attacked by a nationally known figure before the Veterans of Foreign Wars in Boston today. In the strongest language, Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Jr. Retired, not only criticized the present law, but also the principal of neutrality in an address this noon to the Fortieth Encampment of the V. F. W.

Asserting that the policy of neutrality will fail to give France and Great Britain resources they will need to defeat Germany if a World War should break out, Admiral Stirling declared:

"Our security depends upon defeating the dictators when the war starts. And the one sure way to do that will be to go into the war at first. We need to do that not to save democracy—but to save our precious hide."

Followed Wilson

Admiral Stirling's attack against neutrality today followed criticism of the present law last night by Hugh Wilson, Ambassador to Germany, and by Col. Louis A. Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War in the opening session yesterday.

Attacking the viewpoint that the United States is a self-contained

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Rediscovering America
By R. H. Markham
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Relief Issue In Forefront At Institute

Williamstown speakers thresh out the various phases of unemployment problem.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 29—Members of the Third Biennial Institute of Human Relations, meeting here this week, had before them today an unofficial but informative pre-view of the debate on unemployment relief which is expected to be a major issue in the presidential campaign next year.

The pre-view, given by three well-informed spokesmen of their respective points of view, set forth, in order, the New Deal formula of centralized relief and WPA work-projects; the conservative business view of doing away with all public relief and WPA work as soon as possible; and the in-between attitude of many Republican leaders favoring a steady reduction in WPA activities and a decentralization of relief.

The debate, because of its tremendous social as well as political importance, overshadows today the more specifically religious topics being considered by close to 700 clergymen, teachers, women's club leaders, social workers, and college students who have assembled to study their common problems as religious people.

Religious Teaching

Nevertheless, there was much interest in this morning's session at which actual experiments in week-day religious education in 124 American communities were described and evaluated by clergymen of Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Jewish denominations.

The religious teaching in each of the experiments described was in charge of the church authorities—sometimes during school hours and sometimes not—but none followed the pattern proposed yesterday by Dr. F. Ernest Johnson, of the Federal Council of Churches, for undenominational courses in religious history by regular public school teachers.

The Roman Catholic and Jewish representatives made it clear that their teachings could not be presented faithfully by any except the authorized spokesmen of their church or synagogue, and that non-sectarian religious teaching or worship would not be looked upon favorably.

Relief Debate

The relief debate, coming almost a year before the national conventions, naturally cannot be tied down to specific candidates, but was representative of the principal points of view which are likely to be expressed.

For instance, the Rt. Rev. Msgr. John O'Grady, of Washington, Secretary of the National Conference of Catholic Charities and an experienced welfare worker for many years, championed the New Deal view that "unemployment is a national problem and can be dealt with effectively only by the Federal Government."

He defended the WPA work program as far superior to "the dole" and declared that if the jobless are turned back to the towns and cities for relief, many of them will be dropped altogether. He charged that many county boards, whom he has interviewed, are callous, politically-minded and prejudiced against racial and religious minorities.

In sharp contrast to this view was that of Joseph H. Proskauer, New York corporation lawyer and former Justice of the Supreme Court of New York. While conceding that the unemployed "could not be allowed to starve during the emergency," he termed relief a sub-normal condition and demanded that the Federal Government devote itself to restoring business confidence and prosperity so that there will no longer be any unemployment.

Permanent Right

Judge Proskauer, an anti-New Deal Democrat, asserted that thousands of those on relief have come to regard such assistance "not only as a relief but as a permanent right." This "psychology of pauperism," he continued, must be re-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Inscription Book Album Is 'Closed'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EL MORRO, N. M.—The National Park Service needs no more initials or names at Inscription Rock, the most famous stone autograph album in North America.

In the soft standstone of the cliffs are ancient petroglyphs and pictographs left by the "Old People." They simulate men, birds, mammals and snakes and include symbols in color of the sun, moon, stars and rainbow. Next, chronologically are the fifty-odd carvings and inscriptions made by the Spanish Conquistadores of about 1600 to 1772. Then follow the records left by American soldiers during the Mexican War. A group chiseled in by the "Forty-niners" is close by and latest come the names and brands of the cattle men and cowboys.

While Peoples Wait: A Study in Crises

Wide World Cablephoto

And the peoples of this world . . . what of them?

Under the threat of war . . . amid the countermarch of force . . . in final peace. . .

In all of these, it is the peoples themselves who hold the largest stake. The atmosphere in which they move, as reflected in the feeling of major capitals, is described in a group of Monitor dispatches.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 29 — Berlin is awakening to the seriousness of the present situation. At last it realizes that the possibility of a European war now exists and that the catastrophe may break any hour.

This seems a strange thing to say at this late hour when the rest of the world has been hanging on the least bit of news which will give a ray of hope for peace. But it is true that only in the last few days has this change been brought about in Berlin.

Until a few days ago it was believed here that the Führer would get his own way peacefully. Then came the German-Russian pact which was interpreted as a final proof that Britain and France would not continue Polish support. When even this failed, anxiety increased, with uncertainty as to the Führer's infallibility. Practical evidence of danger came when the Tannenberg celebrations were abandoned and the Nuremberg party conference to open Saturday postponed. Such important party ceremonies, it was realized by the people here, could only be canceled in a great emergency.

But even these things—they could have been explained away by Herr Hitler's important peaceful negotiations—have not impressed the population so much as the extension of the ration card system to so many commodities.

In the queues which now line up at various shops the conversation is certainly not complimentary to the present regime. If Herr Hitler desires to know what the Berliners think of it all he couldn't do better than to stand around at some little shops or markets in North Berlin or the Neuköln suburbs of the workers. Here people talk plainly. "Huh, talking about peace. What do we want with the Czechs and now we're going to have to fight the Poles. Hitler needn't talk to us about the Germans in Poland. Let him come and see what we have to put up with."

The appearance of the streets is changed by intensive military preparations from hour to hour. Private motorcars are fast disappearing and being replaced by motor and horse transport which has been commandeered by the Army. Hotels are empty of almost all foreign visitors and in the better restaurants the restrictions upon food are most marked.

Herr Hitler has often talked about Germany being a real democracy. If at this moment a vote were taken as to whether Germans are for peace or war one knows what the answer would be.

Keystone

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Aug. 29—The Polish Capital, which in recent weeks has maintained an exterior remarkable for cheerfulness and an apparent absence of war preparations, has been forced by the events of the last 24 hours into a mood of dejection and intense activity in sandbagging buildings, digging trenches and constructing air-raid shelters.

From having its green open spaces less scathed than London or Paris by burrowing of the air-raid precaution authorities, Warsaw suddenly finds itself with almost every yard of ground being utilized, including the front garden of Premier Slawoj Skladkowski, who started excavations there himself by removing the first sods.

Nevertheless, the Poles continue to maintain the calm which earned unstinted praise from many foreign observers in the past critical weeks.

One is surprised by the comparative absence of uniforms or signs of military display in the streets of what has been called not altogether justly the "Colonels' Republic." Then the absence of newspaper placards encouraging sensationalism and dangerous oversimplification and dramatization of the complex delicate issues has been beneficial in quieting "war nerves."

Not that this attitude has been a sign of indifference or apathy. It has never been a Polish characteristic. On the contrary defiant maps in the windows of bookshops of which Warsaw contains a remarkable number, indicate the location of Polish minorities in East Prussia, Pomerania, and German Silesia.

No one expects Poland to press these claims either now or in the future, but it helps toward a truer realization of the real rights and wrongs of the German-Polish dispute. G. Bernard Shaws' "Geneva," the production of which was held up nearly 10 months lest it worsen relations with Germany is now playing at the National Theater to crowded houses which appreciate the skillful caricaturing of the two dictators in the guise of Herr Battler and Signor Bombardone.

Wide World Cablephoto

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 29—Intensive preparations for a crisis have become by now so much a matter of course to most citizens that the deeply dramatic if detailed changes in the everyday life of the nation which are transforming the English scene—more especially, of course, in London and the larger cities—receive remarkably little attention.

A majority of Londoners, for example, stroll unconcernedly past grim official notices which tell where gas masks can be obtained for children under two years of age.

They bestow no more than a passing glance at such phenomena as a barage balloon parked on a roped-off area of sidewalk near Lambeth Bridge. They now accept as ordinary features of the landscape antiaircraft guns installed in various public places such as Hyde Park, and gangs of workmen busy fortifying London buildings with 200,000,000 sandbags have no bigger audience than usually assembles to watch opera-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Britain Will Hold Fast, Chamberlain Declares; Can Hitler Get An Ally?

Italy is making few preparations—Shift of Yugoslavia toward peace front seen.

By A. Godfrey Lias
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 29—Italy's attitude toward its Axis partner is coming increasingly to the forefront of the crisis situation as Reichsführer Hitler considers what to do in face of the inflexible opposition of the peace-front states to his plans for carving up Poland.

If Herr Hitler decided for war, would Premier Mussolini join him? Diplomatic circles feel it would be unwise to prophesy "no." But at the same time, it is clear that so far Italy, despite its exposed position, has taken much fewer precautions against war than the other great powers. Italian citizens, for instance, have not been warned as the Germans were to leave England—not that many would go if they were warned. Similarly when the news was announced that Turkey would remain faithful to its new allies, France and Britain, it is reported that all Germans immediately left that country, but only one Italian followed their example.

There is also evidence that the British order to shipping to leave Italian ports and remain at either end of the Mediterranean until further notice came as a highly unpleasant surprise to Italian journalists here, who until then did not appear to have envisaged the possibility of war extending to "mare nostrum."

Italian Claims Soft-Pedaled

Finally it is noticed that Italian newspapers, though supporting Germany's claims for Danzig, are stressing the importance of peace and are not whipping up a campaign of hate against Britain and France, nor emphasizing their claims against France for Tunis, Nice and Corsica.

For these reasons there is widespread feeling that if Herr Hitler were to decide on war he would enter the fight without a single ally unless—and informed circles are growing much less apprehensive about such possibility—there are secret clauses in the German-Soviet pact providing for the partition of Poland.

Whether Italy has decided to stay aloof or not, the diplomatic lineup in East Europe is felt to be turning steadily against Germany. Yugoslavia, strong in its new-found unity, is seeking to promote understanding between Hungary and Rumania, and has returned to full co-operation with the Balkan Entente in which for some time past it has been a mere passenger. This, it is felt, may help to bring Bulgaria much nearer Rumania and Greece with which its relations have been strained for a long while.

Belgrade Distrusts Moscow

Yugoslavia's more determined policy is ascribed at least in part to the royal family's distrust of the Soviet Union. Belgrade is the only Capital in the world where there still is an accredited representative of the old Tsarist regime entitled to attend functions along with the rest of the Diplomatic Corps.

Meanwhile various exchanges are reported between Bucharest and Budapest with a view to establishing neighborly relations be-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Godfried de Groot, Amsterdam

Wilhelmina
Queen of the Netherlands

Wide World

Leopold III
King of the Belgians

BRUSSELS, Aug. 29 (AP)—Leopold III, King of the Belgians, and Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands have offered their good offices with a view to mediating the European crisis.

The Belgian Foreign Office officially confirmed that the availability of the sovereigns had been known to the powers chiefly concerned, presumably through diplomatic channels.

No hint was given as to how such overtures were received in Germany and Poland, the principal parties to the dispute. [In Paris, it was said the offer also had been made known to Britain, France and Italy.]

BERLIN, Aug. 29 (AP)—Optimism spread in Berlin today after Adolf Hitler's reply to Great Britain's crisis note was reported dispatched by air to London and after entirely unofficial and unverified reports were heard that the British were willing to consider "conciliatory and far-reaching" solutions of both the Polish-German issue and European problems generally.

Cheers of Commons greet Premier's declaration of determination to aid Poland.

LONDON, Aug. 29 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told a tense but cheering House of Commons today that Great Britain again had made plain to Adolf Hitler its determination to fulfill its obligations to Poland and added that "the issue of peace or war is still undecided."

"We shall hold fast to the lines which we have laid down," he declared as the House echoed with tremendous cheering.

"We still will hope and still work for peace," he went on solemnly in a speech of only 15 minutes duration.

"We will abate no jot of our resolution to hold fast to the lines we have laid down for ourselves."

He also announced the whole of the British fleet was now ready to take up its position in the event of war.

Britain's Final Answer

Without disclosing the details of exchange, Mr. Chamberlain declared Great Britain had delivered "our final answer" to a communication from Herr Hitler; that "we have made plain that our obligations to Poland will be carried out," and that "at this moment the position is that we are awaiting Herr Hitler's reply."

After hearing Mr. Chamberlain's statement and speeches, in which Opposition leaders approved the policy of standing unitedly with Poland against attack, the House adjourned to meet next Tuesday, Sept. 5, or earlier if necessary.

The Prime Minister spoke in a firm and assured voice. At times it was almost buoyant such as when he said "at any rate we have not had to begin here by issuing ration cards"—an obvious reference to Germany.

The cheering coming from all sides of the House gave evidence of the political unity behind his policy of firmness.

Mr. Chamberlain began by telling the House that "I cannot say that the danger of war has receded since the House met last Thursday."

No Change in Policy

Cheers greeted his declaration that "there has been no change in the policy of the Government," which has been to stand firmly by Poland in the event of aggression.

"It is more than necessary to urge the press to exercise the utmost restraint," Mr. Chamberlain said.

An alleged verbatim quotation of the British note to Adolf Hitler published today, Mr. Chamberlain said, "is an invention from beginning to end."

"Our final answer," Mr. Chamberlain said, was handed to Herr Hitler last night by Ambassador Sir Nevile Henderson.

He indicated there would be no immediate publication of the momentous diplomatic exchange on which the peace of Europe apparently depends.

Ready for Discussion

The Prime Minister said Herr Hitler left the British Government in "no doubt as to his views of the urgency of settling the German-Polish question."

Britain, he said, would "naturally welcome" an opportunity of discussing with Germany the issues of a settlement that would find a place in a lasting agreement.

But, he made clear, the outcome hinges entirely upon the manner in which the immediate differences between Poland and Germany could be handled.

These differences, he declared, the Government "more than once" had said "should be capable of solution by peaceful means."

"The first requisite, if there is to be any chance of useful discussion, is that tension created by frontier clashes and reports of incidents on both sides of the border should be diminished," he said.

Fleet Prepared to Act

"The whole of our fighting fleet is ready at a moment's notice to take war dispositions," he said. "Air defense has been placed in a state of instant readiness," but he added:

"The British Government would hope that if an equitable settlement of Polish-German differences could be reached by free negotiation, that this might lead on to a wider agreement which would accrue to the lasting benefit of Europe and the world at large."

Britain now is waiting for Herr Hitler's reply, he said, and "on the nature of that reply depends whether further time should be given for exploration of the situation and for the operation of the many forces which are working for peace."

Lauding "the remarkable calm" of the British people, Mr. Chamberlain noted that a period of waiting often is very trying.

The explanation of British calm, he said, was "first, that none has

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Loose Ends of Preparedness Are Caught Up in Washington

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29—Officials busied themselves with tying up the loose ends of several features of preparedness today while breathlessly anticipating a fresh climax of the European crisis at any moment.

Following are the chief developments which only caused ripples on the surface of a Government which underneath was silently waiting, from the President down, for such action as circumstances might dictate:

1. Detention of the German liner Bremen at New York ostensibly for customs inspection caused something of a major surprise here. Treasury officials absolutely declined to comment on this unprecedented step, or on the statement of one of their local officials at New York that privateering, which in this case would mean the carrying by the Bremen of arms or implements of war not legally licensed for export, was suspected.

If the maneuver were designed to hold the extremely valuable vessel here on the theory that European war might break out immediately, leaving this prize in American hands like the Leviathan, or Vaterland as it was called, in the World War, there was considerable of skepticism here as to whether any sufficient pretext under international law could be found to intern it.

Could Make Reprisals

Should war not break out, and the vessel be further detained, Germany is considered likely to attempt reprisals which would cause an extremely embarrassing situation, as numbers of American citizens are still within Germany.

2. A study of the Neutrality Act against the background of official statements here indicated that the remaining British and French warplanes and parts on order in the United States probably could not be shipped from the United States if war broke out, pending possible revision of the Act by Congress. Britain has actually obtained shipment of $20,000,000 of these aircraft orders in the first seven months of the year, according to latest figures, and France has seen a little more than $12,000,000 actually cleared from American ports.

U. S. Largest Farm Activity, Dairying, Also Big Problem

Editor's note: The recent milk strike in New York and congressional demands for Government action against large milk distributing companies have focused public attention on the American dairyman. Some of his problems are discussed in three articles, the first of which follows.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP)—Dairying, largest of the Nation's agricultural activities, has become one of its foremost farm problems.

Formerly, one of the simplest of farm operations, it is today a complicated industry which, farmers contend, gives profits to those engaged in distributing the finished product to millions of consumers in the cities and diminishing returns to the man on the farm who produces it.

The Supreme Court, in a recent decision, commented thus on dairying:

"The people of great cities depend largely upon an adequate supply of pure, fresh milk. So essential is it for health that the consumer has been willing to forego unrestricted competition to be assured of the producer's compliance with sanitary requirements."

Now Big Business

The day when the farmer milked his cows and delivered the milk to homes in the near-by town has disappeared. Large corporations have taken over the distribution phase of the industry. Dairying, some authorities say, is suffering from the effects of production which is increasing faster than consumption.

More than 3,000,000 farmers depend for a livelihood on dairying, which accounts for one fourth of the entire gross income from farm production in the United States. The American consumer's bill for milk and its products averages approximately $3,000,000,000 a year, or about a quarter of the total cost of all foods. Out of this sum the milk farmer receives slightly more than half—about $1,800,000,000.

In his efforts to increase his share of what the public spends for milk, the farmer has sometimes resorted to strikes, such as the recent one in New York, made charges of "trust" and "monopoly" against the big distributing corporations and finally appealed to his State and National Governments for relief.

Production Up, Consumption Off

The Agriculture Department, predicting production would continue at record levels this year, said "fluid milk and cream consumption has declined since reaching a recovery peak in 1937." The Department also reported "decidedly larger" production of manufactured dairy products last year and added that consumption of these has shown relatively little change. Since then consumption has increased but not as fast as the surplus of manufactures.

In recent years many of the great dairy manufacturing enterprises—butter, cheese, evaporated milk, condensed milk—have shifted to the West from the Eastern States where the industry had been centered. Minnesota and Iowa are now the largest producers of butter, Wisconsin of cheese.

As production increased and marketing of the surplus became more of a problem the dairymen, about a quarter of a century ago, began organizing into co-operatives to improve their position in bargaining with the large distributors.

Thoughts Carved on Bamboo Instead of Typed Is Ideal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Easy means of writing are a curse to modern literature and mankind might benefit by a reversion to the old Chinese way of carving his thoughts on bamboo strips with a sharp knife, writes "Feng Feng" in the Ta Mei Wan Pao, Chinese edition of the Shanghai Evening Post.

Thousands of years ago, Feng Feng points out, it was necessary to take a great deal of time and trouble in committing one's ideas to some permanent medium. To carve intricate Chinese characters on a strip of bamboo was an undertaking not lightly to be tackled and under such circumstances an author had to weigh his words with considerable care.

Viewing the growth of present-day "literature" appealing to the mass consciousness, Feng Feng voices the opinion that pen and ink facilitate the production of trivia. In his mind there is room for doubt as to whether it wouldn't be an excellent thing if we could somehow hark back to a period when it was such a hard job to commit one's thoughts to permanent form that one made good and sure they really were thoughts, and not moonshine or worse.

"We'll extend Feng Feng's curse to the typewriter, that tick-tacking device for writing whole paragraphs ahead of the composer's obsolete mental mechanism," comments the editor of the English edition of the same publication. "Here we have man rapidly cracking out copy at such high velocity as to astound and dismay the angels. China once had a 'burning of the books'—shall we someday behold a 'blasting of the typewriters'? In theory it might be a very good thing indeed. In practice we shall oppose it, for we have never found any arrangement so well suited to the production of three square meals daily at negligible cost of either brain or brawn."

P. D. will keep your home free of pesky insects. You'll like its pleasant scent, too.

Sinclair P. D. is sold by grocery, drug and hardware stores and by Sinclair dealers

Senator Charges Canal Defense Is Sadly Out of Date

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP)—Coincidental with the disclosure that more United States troops would be sent to Panama at once, Senator D. Worth Clark (D), of Idaho, declared today that there is an "amazing lack" of modern military equipment in the Canal Zone.

"They are using anti-aircraft range finders that were made during the World War," said Senator Clark on his return from a trip to the Canal.

"Some of the coast defense guns were made before the war. They sent some new guns down recently, but red tape will hold up the delivery of necessary ammunition until October."

Before that time, the first units of 7,360 additional enlisted men will reach Panama. The War Department said late yesterday that 225 enlisted men and eight officers of the 63rd Coast Artillery, Anti-Aircraft Section, would sail Saturday from Fort McArthur, Calif.

Increasing the Canal Zone garrison to 24,000 men is one of the objectives of the national defense program, which is going steadily forward while officials are watching developments in the critical European situation.

One of the most acute problems before the State Department and its representatives abroad is evacuation of the thousands of Americans who have been traveling or living in Europe.

The Department has asked American Consuls abroad to send them lists of Americans as they arrive in their districts and as they embark for home. In the meantime, all inquiries about individuals are being passed along to the Consuls and the replies forwarded to the inquiring relatives.

Officials are surprised that the number of inquiries has not reached the daily total of the time of the Battle of Shanghai two years ago, but they explain it by the fact the commercial cables are still open.

The State Department is not yet advancing money abroad, although it was said last week this was part of its plan to aid stranded Americans. It has an emergency fund of $50,000 unless Congress should vote more money.

If the need arises, the Department is prepared to accept promissory notes from Americans abroad who are not able to get money elsewhere to pay their transportation back home.

Oil Well Reopening Ordered in Texas

AUSTIN, Texas (AP)—Texas is leading the way toward a restoration of oil production in six mid-continent States.

Chairman Lon A. Smith, of the Texas Railroad Commission announced after a meeting of the Interstate Compact Commission that Texas wells will be re-opened Sept. 1. This constitutes a two-day extension of the closing ordered Aug. 15 after several major purchasers slashed oil prices 20 cents per barrel.

Other States which shut off production entirely or in part were Oklahoma, New Maxico, Kansas, and Arkansas. Representatives from those States at a meeting of the Interstate Oil Compact Commission said their regulatory bodies probably will meet by Sept. 1. Texas is the largest producer, and it was expected the others will follow its example.

The Railroad Commission, administrator of Texas oil laws, disclosed no reason for lifting this State's shutdown, but a majority of oil men testifying at the Railroad Commission hearing opposed a longer extension on grounds "it would cause distress to many independent refiners."

The Commission did not say whether it believed refiners will restore prices generally. T. E. Swigart, of Houston, Texas, vice-president of the Shell Company, testified that firm had restored the former price level, effective Sept. 1, because "we considered that the amount of oil taken off the market by the current shutdown was so large that restoration of prices was necessary."

The Shell Company thus far was the only major firm to rescind its price reduction.

Harvard Professor Sails To Trace Columbus Route

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Off with the tide at 7:30 a. m. Aug. 28 was Prof. Samuel E. Morison of Harvard University, retracing the voyages of Christopher Columbus. The party sailed aboard the Capitana, a three-masted steel ketch, from the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club on Center Island, after a delay of about 10 days.

In the winter of 1937-38, Professor Morison sailed through the Lesser Antilles in a yawl, checking up on the route of the Admiral's second voyage. Last winter he finally identified for certain the site of Navidad, Columbus's first European settlement in the New World. The precise location had been lost through the centuries.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

The Camera Views the News

Wide World

Admiral Harry E. Yarnell and Mrs. Yarnell

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP)—President Roosevelt presented the Distinguished Service Medal to Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, retiring Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Fleet, yesterday and cited him for his skillful handling of "the many delicate situations that arose during the continued emergency in China."

Admiral Yarnell, a native of Iowa, is scheduled to retire Nov. 1, after reaching the retirement age.

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Old World Royalty Guests at White House

Members of the royal family of one of the smallest independent nations in the world—the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg—visited the United States Capital last week end. Shown here are His Majesty, Felix, Prince Consort, and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State. Crown Prince John accompanied his parent on the trip.

New York Views War Crisis Film

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 29—Motion picture films showing emergency defense preparations in Great Britain, France and Poland are being shown in New York today after having been flown here from Southampton, England, and assembled into a reel 32 hours after their shipment to New York.

The pictures came across the Atlantic aboard the Imperial Airways flying boat Cabot and were landed in Montreal, where they were picked up for reshipment to New York aboard the American Airlines.

It was said in aviation quarters that this was the first time in history that motion picture films have been transported so fast across the ocean by regularly scheduled flights.

Bridges Repeats Denial of Charge He Is Communist

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29 (AP)—Defense attorneys marshaled final testimony in the Harry Bridges deportation hearing today, after Mr. Bridges' third trip to the stand to deny Communist connections.

The hearing, now in its eighth week, is not expected to end for another 10 days, however, since each side has announced intention of using rebuttal privileges. Government attorneys said they planned to put on about 10 witnesses, probably requiring another week after the defense rests its main case.

Mr. Bridges, whom the Department of Labor seeks to deport as an alien member of a party advocating violent overthrow of the Government, yesterday denied he was a member of the Communist Party or had attended meetings of its high councils.

One meeting which the first Government witness, Maj. Lawrene Milner, testified Mr. Bridges attended here May 30, 1936, he could not possibly have gone to, the labor leader testified, since he was at a maritime federation of the Pacific convention in Los Angeles.

Mr. Bridges flatly denied the Communist Party had guided the 1936 waterfront strike, and told of his efforts to delay a port tieup after the Nov. 2 election. He said maritime unions knew employers planned a "lockout" Sept. 30, 1936, and were able to delay it until October, but not longer.

"It was to be used to discredit the Democratic Party in the November election," he said.

Mr. Bridges also denied he had conferred with Earl Browder, Secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, in June, 1936, as stated by Government witness Aaron Sapiro, an attorney.

Under questioning by Examiner James M. Landis, Mr. Bridges said he knew Hollywood screen actors Robert Montgomery, Fredric March and Lionel Stander.

Major Milner had testified Mr. Bridges once told him that he, Mr. Bridges, had attended "Communist fraction meetings" with theseactors and that they were "contributing very liberally to the Party in California."

Mr. Landis asked Mr. Bridges if he knew whether the actors were Communist Party members and Mr. Bridges, grinning, replied: "I think not."

The examiner also asked if he ever had made the statements attributed to him by Mr. Milner concerning the actors' contributions to the Communist Party. Mr. Bridges replied:

"I say that's ridiculous and I made no such statements. I wonder what March, Montgomery and Stander would think about that testimony?"

Intimate Message from Washington

Thanks to Hitler, Senate Foreign Relations Committeeman Who Opposed Bloom Bill Is Ready to Lift Arms Embargo

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

How will Congress, if called in extra session, treat the grave issues of foreign policy which would be before it? Will the events of the crisis sweep the arms embargo off the statute books? Will Congress go so far as to modify the Johnson Act, to permit loans and credits for foreign governments? Will it insist on "cash and carry" restrictions, or will the movement to wipe the books clean and "return to international law" prevail? Will President Roosevelt's various peace messages and appeals be approved or will he be rebuked for having "meddled" in European affairs?

Upon the answer to these questions, depends the evolution of American foreign policy. Upon the President's estimate of their answer, will depend whether or not he calls Congress in extra session.

We are, unfortunately, just back in Washington. But the night before last we sat in an old-fashioned lawn swing in the front yard of a white-painted, ancient farmhouse and canvassed the Senate prospects with an experienced member of that body's Foreign Relations Committee. He was one of those who voted against considering the Bloom bill at the last session. Indeed, his vote was the crucial one which made it a 12 to 10 majority against consideration. This Republican Senator, who has nevertheless a good deal of sympathy with the President's foreign policy and intensively supports the democracies, has been rather embarrassed by his vote. He has "heard" forcefully from various thoughtful and some emotional constituents about it.

He explains that he voted against consideration of the Bloom bill primarily because he knew a large group of Senators was combined to filibuster against it, and he feared the acrimonious and futile debate that would have followed would have done much harm in the European situation and could not possibly under the circumstances have led to the bill's passage.

Ready to Lift Embargo

But now this same Senator is prepared to vote for repeal of the arms embargo any day the issue is presented in the Senate. Though he has various objections to cash-and-carry restrictions, he is even willing to vote for a bill including them if it is the only way to start giving aid to Britain and France. He is ready to vote for a change in the Johnson Act, permitting the democracies to obtain their war supplies on credit. He approves the President's moves in the crisis, to date.

However, this Senator is by no means typical of the 23 Republicans in that body. There is among them a determined bloc of isolationists, men so deeply committed in the past that there is little likelihood of them changing now except under the stress of a shocking crisis which inflamed American opinion. This nucleus of Senators will doubtless put up a stiff fight against repealing the embargo if Congress is called into special session.

In the group may be included Republican Senators Borah, Frazier, Johnson of California, Nye, and probably Lodge and Vandenberg. The latter two are not confirmed isolationists, but they have leaned in that direction. Thus at least 6, and probably more, Republicans can be expected to be in opposition to repeal of the arms embargo. Effect of this on the party's platform and standing in 1940 is to be considered seriously.

Among the Democrats, oddly enough, there are not so many committed isolationists. Senators Bone, Clark of Missouri, Van Nuys, and Walsh may be put in that category, but most of the others in the big total of 69 are indeterminate. It would be no strain for any of them to vote for repealing the arms embargo. Senators Walter F. George (Ga.) and Guy M. Gillette (Iowa) are as ready to change their votes, it may be safely concluded, as their fellow Foreign Relations Committeeman with whom we surveyed the list.

The Russo-German Treaty has had one specific effect on congressional opinion. Among the majorities in House and Senate which were unprepared to repeal the arms embargo last time were many impressed by the Roman Catholic Church's strong opposition to Russian Communism and its association—then—with France and Britain.

No Arms to Communists

Knowing their Church's attitude, many of its adherents could not see their way clear to shipping arms to communism. This feeling, of course, was not confined to one particular church, but the political fact is that Catholic doubts about lifting the arms embargo were a real influence in Congress.

Now, however, communism has joined the other camp. Presumably Catholic influence the world over will be more strongly exerted in the cause of the democracies than it has been before. Certainly the factor will be felt in Congress, and it may be decisive.

The net of this analysis, therefore, is that the President can probably secure repeal of the arms embargo at an extra session. Whether this would be the result from a session called without the outbreak of war is not nearly so likely. If war breaks out, Senator Borah's declaration in July that his sources of information—contrary to those of the State Department—led him to think war unlikely will be the Achilles heel and the laughing stock of the isolationists. If war does not break out, the isolationists can pursue their familiar arguments that it's all a bluff which will be averted at the last moment.

However, even after an outbreak, the President will have to pursue conciliatory and statesmanlike tactics with Congress. The basic underlying cause of his defeat on this issue in July was congressional distrust of his volatility in foreign affairs. He must allay these suspicions as best he can.

At this point in our talk, as we swayed back and forth gently in the lawn swing (it was one of those two-seated affairs, hanging from a frame and you push placidly on the slats with your feet) a whippoor-will began to sing. The Senator and I stopped talking about wars and rumors of wars. But from the open windows of the farmhouse, far though it was from crowds and cities, the radio blared on: ". . . and now we take you to Warsaw . . . this is Warsaw speaking. . . ." We listened, along with millions of Americans, however remote their farmhouse and delicious their countryside.

Erwin D. Canham

Neutrality Revision Is Urged But Opinion on When Is Split

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 29—The Neutrality Act and the Johnson Act forbidding loans to nations defaulting on their indebtedness to the United States Government will "go out of the window" if Britain and France enter into armed conflict with Germany, in the opinion equally of high financial, industrial, and legal quarters and "the man in the street" here. It is held that these two pieces of legislation, in the event of a major European war, would be unenforceable.

Opinion remained divided, however, on whether President Roosevelt should immediately call Congress in extraordinary session to revise the Neutrality Act to permit Great Britain and France and their allies to come to the United States for the supplies they will need in the event the worst that is expected comes about. Some students of the international situation are for an immediate summons to the Congress; others would wait until the war starts—if and when it comes.

A survey of views in this center on the stand the United States should take against fascism and aggression today amply establish that, whatever the difference between the Executive and Legislative Branches of Government, the American people want to see a foreign policy that will raise a hurle to aggression in Europe.

Cites World War Precedent

Frederic R. Coudert, international lawyer, whose experience was that of intimate contact with world action in the 1914-'18 conflict, echoed it in the view that amendment of the Neutrality Act was necessary to enable Britain and France to get the supplies upon which their world war victory hinged. Mr. Coudert, whose views were shared in financial and industrial quarters, viewed the situation through dark lenses, but saw an element that might be determinative of peace if the President were to convene Congress and that body repeal the Neutrality Act as an undoubted encouragement—as it now stands—to Hitler and those in Germany who desired aggression and European dominance.

"If now they know that supplies will be coming to France and Great Britain from the inexhaustible reservoir of American supply, they will hesitate to engage in a general war, Mr. Coudert declared.

"Therefore, as to the advisability of requesting the Congress to implement free passage of supplies to France and Great Britain, my answer is unqualifiedly 'yes.' I know of no greater action possible in favor of possible peace today."

Would Await Actual War

Speaking for the American Union for Concerted Peace Efforts, Clark M. Eichelberger held that the special session summons should wait upon actual hostilities with the inevitable gauge that would bring to bear on our neutrality legislation. Asserting that an increasing number of people believe that repeal of the Neutrality Act would be "the easiest way of getting rid of the whole unfortunate legislation," Mr. Eichelberger said that in the event of war a special session should act to rid the present law of arms embargo provisions "which a majority of the American people clearly feel would work to the disadvantage of France and Great Britain.

"A recent public opinion poll," he continued, "indicated that 76 per cent of the people with opinions believed that if a major war breaks out the United States would inevitably become involved. It is significant that this same poll indicated that 65 per cent of the people believed that this country should aid Great Britain and France, at least with supplies.

"The conclusion of this sampling of public opinion would seem to be that the American people do not want war, but that they fear involvement in war and, therefore, believe that our economic weight should be used to assist the victim and embargo the aggressor, in the hope that thus war will be prevented or stopped.

"I believe that the present Neutrality Law and the refusal of Congress to amend it at the last session had something to do with the encouragement of aggression and the present international crisis."

Time Considered Not Yet

Dr. James T. Shotwell, credited by many persons with having inspired the Kellogg-Briand Pact, likewise voiced the view that the special session summons should hinge on resolvement of the crisis rather than to convene while diplomacy was "progressing." The fact remained, he said, that Congress could not escape the responsibility it had assumed in binding the hands of the President to a considerable extent owing to the legislation already passed. However, he held, a convening to legislate international relations before the event of war would produce more filibuster than action, if the record of the past meant anything.

"If war comes," he continued, "I think Congress would have enough good sense to leave the conduct of foreign affairs where the Constitution leaves it. Its adjournment left an emasculated act, with part of it already out of date. The Neutrality Law as it now stands is wrong, both morally and for the interests of the country, and it must be revised, less as a question of neutrality than as fudnamental American policy."

In highest financial quarters, the view was that, much as making our supplies available to democracies would redound to a spurt in industrial production and afford outlets for surplus commodities, the profit motive was secondary to the impact of this support on Fascist aggression.

States Extend Publicity Drive To Win Tourists and Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Many states are spending sums mounting into hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, to publicize the goods they have to offer—climate, food, beauty, locations for farms, homes, and industries.

Such publicity work has been left, heretofore, largely to private organizations—associations of commerce, resorts, and industrial groups—but now the States are waking up to see that it is possible, in a measure, to spend their way to prosperity by advertising. All but a dozen States now have definite publicity programs. They have invested more than $5,000,000 in such campaigns during the past few years, and reaped returns running into hundreds of millions, according to the 1939 "Book of States," published by the Council of State Governments here.

Much of the money has been spent to attract the tourist. Wherever he goes he leaves a trail of gasoline fees and money in the cash drawers of hotels and restaurants. But some States are trying hard, now, to attract farmers and manufacturers. Georgia, for instance, drew $1,000,000 from the Governor's Fund, over a four-year period, and as a direct result brought 679 new establishments into the State, the Council of State Governments reports.

Active Ways in Arkansas

Also in line with the South's recent effort to set down factories alongside its cotton fields, Arkansas is said to have spent $39,000 for industrial promotion, and an additional $31,200 for agricultural and industrial work.

Wisconsin is publicizing its dairy business. Large posters at strategic points along the highways welcome the tourist to "America's Dairyland," and urge him to buy Wisconsin butter, cheese, and milk.

Maine's publicity program has resulted in a large increase in the number of its boys and girls camps, a decided increase in town tax receipts from summer property owned by out-of-state people, and a big increase in gasoline taxes, according to a survey of state advertising made by the Kansas State Chamber of Commerce.

Following a national advertising campaign to promote tourist travel, New Mexico led the nation in percentage of increase in gas tax collections, this same survey points out.

Reports Show Gains

Pennsylvania, after setting aside half a million dollars for its State Publicity Commission for a two-year period, saw its gas tax revenues increased $2,300,000 in six months, and its tourist trade set ahead $100,000,000, the Council of State Governments' survey declares.

Contrary to what you might expect, California and Florida spend little to attract the tourist. Private agencies do this for them. For example, the All Year Club of California, and California, Inc., spent $600,000 in one year to advertise the sunshine and other attractions of that State. In the case of Florida, the City of Miami spent $202,000 inviting wintertime tourists to its sunny beaches, while hotels and chambers of commerce spent an additional $370,000, and the citrus industry invested $700,000 to tell of Florida's oranges and other fruit.

Legislative appropriations of money must go hand in hand with well-conceived publicity programs, it is pointed out. Otherwise there is needless delay and waste. Most of the States have set up special agencies to carry on their publicity, but some turn it over to previously established bureaus.

Bethlehem Steel Faces Union Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 29—Unionization of all Bethlehem Steel Corporation mills was being pushed today under the leadership of a committee of employee representatives following announcement of their affiliation with the Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

An increase in the minimum common labor wage to $5 a day and proportionate wage increases in other classifications is the chief objective sought, also a five-day, 40-hour week, with time-and-a-half for overtime in excess of eight hours a day and 40 hours a week, and for all Sunday work.

Dr. Henry S. Pritchett

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. (AP)—Dr. Henry Smith Pritchett, distinguished American educator, passed on here Aug. 28.

He was President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1900 to 1906 and President of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching from 1906 to 1930. Dr. Pritchett also was a Trustee of the Carnegie Institute of Washington and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

S.S. **CHAMPLAIN**

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The Nation and the Negro: Contrasts

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Rediscovering America
Twenty-fifth of 27 Articles

NORRIS, Tenn.—A unique feature of American civilization is the presence here of a great number of Negroes. According to the 1930 census more than 10 per cent of our population was colored, so that at present we may consider about 13,000,000 of our 130,000,000 Americans of African descent. Their standard of living is lower than that of any other racial group in the country. Unless we lift them up they tend to pull us all down. America can never fulfill its mission with a ninth of its citizens submerged.

Such a situation exists in no European land. In Great Britain one finds few Negro settlements, while in France the black people are completely assimilated. They call themselves Frenchmen. In the rest of Europe Negroes are so rare that they are looked upon as curiosities. But in our United States there are districts where the Negroes constitute a majority of the population. And many white people show a special attitude toward them. Many of us tend to treat Afro-Americans as inherently inferior beings. If we do not give our blacks a decent place in our American family we harm our national family.

Speaking for Whites

This article is largely devoid of sentiment. In any case, I am making no plea for the Negro. I am speaking selfishly about us whites. It is ourselves and our country we are hurting by our treatment of the Negro. Economically, politically, and morally America is now one. If we keep any group permanently degraded the rest of us tend to descend to its level.

This unbalance, finding expression in economic, political, spiritual, educational, and aesthetic realms, works just as erosion. It acts so slowly that you hardly notice it, but is as constant and ruthless as the innocent-appearing waters of the Colorado River. It is washing away values in our Nation and carrying us with it. Year by year, it will diminish our fruitfulness in every field.

This sounds like preaching, but let us look at the facts. I give them chiefly as presented by a group of Southerners in an official pamphlet, called a "Report on Economic Conditions of the South."

And I add at once that this is not an exclusively Southern problem, even though most Negroes are in the South, 10,000,000, indeed, in 13 Southern States. Some of these stats, such as Mississippi, Georgia, and South Carolina, by the 1930 census, have 51 per cent, 37 per cent, and 45 per cent of Negroes respectively, while one, Texas, has only 15 per cent. According to a well known Southern editor, Jonathan Daniels, there are counties where Negroes outnumber whites five to one.

However, this is a national problem. There are Negroes in every state of the Union; scores of thousands, indeed, in many Northern cities. And they are coming North more and more. The South in general is coming north, and the North is going south. The Mason and Dixon line is growing fainter and fainter.

However, it is in the South that one can most instructively study the results of allowing black Americans to live below a decent level of existence.

There are 36,000,000 people here, of whom 71 per cent, or more than 25,000,000 are white. Now most of these 25,000,000 white Americans are the poorest white people in the nation. Some of them are worse off than the Negroes.

Whites Are Caught

As Mr. Daniels has written, in the South are a few rich whites, many extremely poor Negroes and multitudes of exceedingly poor whites. As a matter of fact, most whites are crushed between the millstones of Negro competition and exploitation by other whites.

Let it constantly be borne in mind that the South as a land is rich. It is one of the world's most favored areas. "No other region offers such diversity of climate and soil." It has ample rainfall and an unusually long growing season. "Its soils are the most widely varied of the country." It contains "40 per cent of the Nation's forests, 300 different minerals, 20 per cent of the country's soft coal, 10 per cent of its iron ore, 27 per cent of its hydroelectric capacity, 66 per cent of its crude oil and natural gas, half its marble, 97 per cent of its phosphates, and 99 per cent of its sulphur."

"The South is blessed with immense wealth, but its people are the poorest in the country." Now why is that? It is because a class of workers and consumers is submerged and takes the rest down with them. That is an economic law of margin or over-supply—just as operative as the law of gravity. With nearly 10,000,000 blacks below a level of decent existence, seeking work, of course the poor whites are also brought below that level.

Economy here is a system of waste, based on a philosophy of waste. See how it works out in such a simple matter as the ruination of farm land. The South has excellent soil, it has two-thirds of all our land with an annual rainfall of 40 inches, and half of all the land that is frost-free six months of the year. Yet "61 per cent of all the country's land badly damaged by erosion is in the South. Twenty-two million acres have been destroyed beyond repair. The surface of an area as large as South Carolina has been washed away. An area as large as Maryland has been covered with gravel or sand and an area as large as Alabama and Oklahoma together has lost most of its fertility. This is an almost unprecedented annihilation of wealth. This soil has been like black labor, something beyond the margin, something that did not need to be conserved. Of this, $300,000,000 worth flows into the sea yearly.

Contrast in Europe

Who works the land and squanders it in that fashion? Tenants. They must hastily squeeze or dig all they can from it. European land-owning peasants dearly love their fields, animals, and homes. A homeless tenant, temporarily living on foreign land doesn't love it. He is more attached to it than the Negroes of New Orleans are attached to garbage cans in which they seek for waste nor than "white trash" renters are attached to the hideous houses which they burn in winter "to keep themselves warm." When a class is dilapidated, so are houses, fields, forests.

I am told of two counties in Arkansas where 15,638 out of 17,817 farmers are tenants, two-thirds of them being colored. Throughout the whole south more than half the farmers have been forced into that status, working land they do not own. One-tenth of the land is in the hands of banks and insurance companies. A third of these tenants move every year. Very few remain long enough on one farm to carry out a rotation of crops. Consequently, the land of the South is extremely poorly tended though a larger proportion of the people here are engaged in agriculture than in any other part of America. When relations to workers are disordered, relations to work are disordered. Farming here is slipshod. Farmers don't even raise enough to eat; they produce less than a fifth of the things they use; they must buy four-fifths outright.

Of course, even that four-fifths is very little, for incomes here are extremely low. In 1937 they averaged $314 per capita; in the rest of America $604. In 1929 the average income for a Southern farmer was $186 compared to $528 for other American farmers. An average tenant family gets $73 per capita yearly; a sharecropper gets from $38 to $87 annually.

America Is a Unit

With this extremely limited consumption capacity, the South generally experiences poverty. When Negroes are down, the whites come down. Of the tenants 66 per cent and of the sharecroppers 50 per cent are white. The South is an economic unit; so's all America.

Other aspects of the picture are dark, too. In the realm of education, according to the official report, the South is as far behind as economically. It is on a lower educational level than many countries in Europe. This rich land simply cannot afford to give its children and young people necessary educational facilities.

On beauty, the workings of a submerged Negro race have been devastating. The most hideous man-made areas in America are the areas where we keep the Negroes. Nature in the whole of the South from the Sabine River to Washington is surpassingly beautiful, but for hundreds of miles men have made roadsides seem horrible, and many towns are distressing.

Human compassion and brotherhood also suffer. Here, too, the law of margin works. When whites despise Negroes, they also despise other whites; when Negro personality is disregarded, white personalities are, too; when black women and children are exploited, white are too. Where there is black "trash," one finds "white trash."

It goes without saying, also, that where political masters disfranchise blacks they also disfranchise whites. The 25,000,000 whites in the South are more nearly helpless, politically, than any other similar group in America. Many of them are exploited, both by their open enemies and by their champions.

I have been careful to base all these assertions on statements of Southerners about the South.

Sometimes, according to Southern testimony, people here almost despair. But we dare not despair. We whites brought the Negro here for our own purposes. He came in chains. We have great obligations towards him. But I'm not writing of that. I'm pointing out that for the sake of ourselves we must give him a worthy place in our American family.

And there are signs of hope. I write this in beautiful Norris, the city of the splendid Norris Dam, part of a great and hopeful TVA project. As a Nation we are trying to help needy members of the American family. In the TVA project, the Negro has a place. He must have a place in all our projects.

Canadian Institute Seeks Ways to Help Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA PARK, Lake Couchiching, Ontario—A program for inspiring loyalty and faith in democratic institutions and a stronger and more efficient central government are necessary for the stabilization of democracy in Canada, according to the majority of the speakers representing Canada and the United States at the two-week conference of the Canadian Institute on Economics and Politics, just closed here.

The conference, attended primarily by educators and Y. M. C. A. workers, had as its theme: "The Crisis of Democracy." The consensus among speakers and participants in discussion groups was that a crisis is manifested in the growth of the power of the Provincial Governments and their tendency to adopt autocratic and separatistic policies, bordering on Fascism.

The judicial decisions of the Privy Council in London, which speakers contended amounted to a defense of States rights against the Ottawa Government, were said to have encouraged this local particularism in the past few years and to have constituted a serious setback to the development of democracy in Canada.

Examples in Quebec

As primary examples of the problem facing Canada in defending its democracy, two cases in the Province of Quebec were cited. In the first place, women in the Province may not vote, and secondly, a so-called "padlock" law has been passed which permits the imprisonment of any person spreading information deemed "radical or subversive" by any local authorities. This is considered to be a flagrant violation of the principle of freedom of expression.

To prevent further setbacks to democracy, a strengthening of the powers of the Ottawa Government was urged on political and economic grounds. Several reasons and methods for promoting such a step today were offered:

1. As financial crises tend to expose the country to fascism, the Government should seek to prevent their recurrence by adopting positive economic planning on the order of the AAA or the TVA in the United States, Dr. Max Lerner of Williams College, Mass., held.

Idea Disputed

2. This view was opposed by Dr. Y. A. Curtis of Queen's College, Ontario, on the grounds that economic planning was undemocratic because it did not express the will of the people, and he suggested that the government should restrict itself to such economic measures as would increase the national income.

3. Unemployment relief on a provincial basis is wasteful and should therefore be administered by the central government, said Dr. W. A. Mackintosh of Queen's College. He proposed that except for temporary periods of severe economic crisis relief should be done away with and replaced with unemployment insurance for the individual worker. Such insurance should be less than an average wage in order to encourage job seeking, and should be limited in time so as to cover only labor in transit between jobs, he held.

The idea for the Couchiching conferences on economics and politics originated eight years ago when the leaders of the Young Men's Christian Association decided that it would be valuable to train their secretaries and workers in a sense of national affairs.

The meetings have since been expanded to include young people from all over the country who are interested in discussing the current problems of Canada.

More Than Glance

Though the emphasis is generally on Canadian affairs, with a glance at foreign affairs only as they concern the Dominion, the events on the European scene this year could not help but occupy the attention of the conference.

Regarding the position of Canada in the event that the crisis leads to conflict in which England is involved, Mr. Raymond Massey, member of the Canadian Parliament, emphasized that though Canada has no constitutional obligation to give aid to Great Britain, and though opinion in Canada is not unanimously in favor of such aid, the Government must take an active stand or resign from the Commonwealth. He pointed out that Britain had done all possible to secure a peaceful solution of the Danzig crisis.

"Canada cannot be an "in and out" member of the Commonwealth, reaping economic advantages in time of peace and refusing to co-operate in times of crisis," Dr. Massey said.

On the conference program besides talks and discussion groups was a series of outside activities, including sports and handicrafts.

Parliament Called By Swiss Council

BERNE (AP)—The Swiss Federal Council, or Cabinet, has called an extraordinary meeting of Parliament for Wednesday, to vote the Council full powers in case of war, to discuss general elections, and to express confidence in the Government.

The Government meanwhile has taken military measures designed to prepare the Republic for defense of its neutrality. Soldiers were posted around all public buildings and legations. Restrictions were placed on travel across the frontiers. Flying over frontiers was banned, except for Swiss Air Force planes or commercial airliners authorized by the Air Force.

Buggy Keeps Road

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C. (AP) — A horse-drawn buggy has brought Miss Namie Ridings to church for 41 years. Automobiles have not usurped her hitching post.

The Exodus

Wide World Radiophoto

A Channel Steamer Leaving Dieppe, France, Aug. 28

A view of the deck, showing passengers seated in the ship's lifeboats, that being the only available space left on the vessel in which to sit. Channel boats have been literally crowded to the gunwales as foreigners fled to London, some to be near home in the event of war; others in hopes of getting steamship reservations to America.

Sydney Moves to Save Youth From Entering Crime Careers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Reversal by the State Minister of Justice of a juvenile court decision convicting a youth for a first offense here recently has reopened discussion of the relative merits of meeting juvenile crime with punitive or corrective measures.

The verdict was passed by Judge Curlewis of Sydney in the Quarter Sessions following trial of three youths, ranging in age from 15 to 17, on a series of house-breaking charges. The two elder youths had previous records, but for the other youth it was a first offense.

In past cases this latter youth might have been released on a good-behavior bond, but Judge Curlewis, declared all three youths habitual criminals, rendering them liable to imprisonment without alternative if caught in another offense. His decision in the case of the youngest youth, he said, was brought about by his desire to impress upon him more keenly the serious consequences of another offense.

This decision caused considerable public comment, with the result that the State Minister of Justice reversed the court's decision, and released the youth on good-behavior bonds. This act was generally approved, although it has aroused controversy on methods needed to cope with Sydney's unabated wave of juvenile crime.

Until now cabinet minister, police chiefs and others interested in the problem have been following a policy of corrective measures. These efforts have included establishment of training classes for the unskilled, the use of prison farms to keep young offenders away from hardened criminals, and the institution of boys' clubs under police control to keep youths off the streets in the poorer areas. Although these measures have succeeded in many individual instances, statistics point to their failure to attain the general objective in the city of Sydney.

William J. MacKay, Sydney Police Commissioner, has accomplished much in organizing the police force to avert juvenile crime through corrective measures. The formation of Police Boys' Clubs is credited to Commissioner MacKay as one of the greatest factors in reducing crime. These clubs, now established in all the poorer suburbs of the metropolitan area and in many of the larger country towns, are doing splendid work in gathering in young idlers and teaching them how to spend their leisure profitably in mental and physical recreation. The members of the clubs quickly become enthusiastic. Boys who seem likely to be headed for crime are particularly sought and brought into the manly atmosphere of the clubrooms.

Giving evidence before a Parliamentary committee on the employment of youth in industry, Mr. MacKay said he thought that the growth of the boys' clubs movement would become a big factor in the reduction of juvenile crime. The clubs were founded and maintained with the help of residents and business people in the various districts.

Mr. MacKay named unemployment as a major cause of juvenile delinquency and condemned billiards and pool saloons, which youths were able to frequent "at all hours of the night," as places where idle youths could become most rapidly contaminated.

Canada Guards Vital Points

OTTAWA, Aug. 29 (CP)—The Canadian Government has taken steps to make certain the Dominion is not caught napping if Europe and the British Empire are plunged into war.

There was confidence in the capital today that the security of the Canadian people and their property would be protected. The Central Government yesterday announced it had placed merchant shipping of Canadian registry under control of an organization of former naval officers.

The Dominion has about 17,000 men of its defense forces of the sea, the air and the land on duty to guard the seacoasts, all lines of communication and transportation and the heavy industries. Under an act passed in 1914 the Government could take decisive steps to meet any contingency until Parliament could be called together.

Small detachments of soldiers with fixed bayonets guarded vital factories, airports, radio stations, bridges, canals, harbors and armories.

Premier Mitchell Hepburn of Ontario was expected to arrive here today by airplane from Toronto to confer with Defense Minister Ian Mackenzie on co-ordination of efforts to guard public and government property from sabotage. Premier Duplessis of Quebec was reported ready to join the conference.

Offers of military and special guard duty deluged militia headquarters.

Economic Peace Called First Need

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—While another war would mean the destruction of European civilization, peace can only come through broad and badly needed economic adjustments, in the opinion of Thomas J. Watson, president of the International Business Machines Corporation and formerly president of the International Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Watson, who returned here aboard the steamship Normandie of the French Line, held that the only effect of war could be to increase the economic distress which caused it.

"The underlying causes of the present difficulties are economic maladjustment," he added. "This had been proved by economic research of the international Chamber of Commerce. Let us keep repeating the disastrous effects of the last war; 10,000,000 soldiers and 13,000,000 civilians killed, 23,000,000 soldiers wounded, 10,000,000 people made refugees, 9,000,000 children made orphans, and a cost in money of $338,000,000,000.

"It must be remembered that economic and social conditions are far worse today than they were before the last war. This should show us that another world war would destroy civilization as we understand it."

Mr. Watson announced that the International Chamber of Commerce had formed an international committee for economic peace under his chairmanship and that it would begin its work by an attempted adjustment of trade barriers.

Rains Weakening China's Artery For War Supplies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 29—The Chinese Government's chief artery of military supplies, the recently completed highway connecting the Chinese Provincial Capital of Yunnanfu with Lashio in Northeastern Burma, has been damaged by the torrential rains this season, causing a shortage of military supplies among the troops of Gen. Chiank Kai-shek, according to Nicol Smith, explorer and lecturer, who has just returned here from what was said to have been the first round-trip inspection tour of the road during the rainy season.

Mr. Smith, who took motion pictures and still "shots" the entire 650 miles from Yunnanfu to Lashio and back again, said today he counted 507 trucks, each carrying one and a half tons of military supplies, stalled in the mud at one spot.

Draining Road

"Although the road is hard and passable during the dry season, the torrential rains of southwestern China's rainy season washed away and weakened approximately one-twelfth of it before I left there more than three weeks ago," Mr. Smith said. "At the present time, however, thousands of workers are busy installing draining systems and it is quite probable that by the rainy season of next year the road will be an all-weather highway."

Mr. Smith described the road as running for half its distance through inhabited farmlands, while the remainder is through jungle and over mountain. The road drops 5,000 feet in an hour's driving time at one point, while at another the explorer's party was able to advance only by putting a plank across a corner of road weakened by the rains, he added.

China's Morale High

Declaring that Chinese morale was at a high point, Mr. Smith held that China's chances seemed dependent upon its supply of military necessities. He said the wet season failure of the Burma highway had overcrowded the railroad running from Yunnanfu to the port of Haiphong in French Indo-China, causing that single artery to be months behind schedule. The railroad parallelling the Yunnanfu-Lashio highway was already completed for 100 miles, he added.

Mr. Smith has lectured in this country on the French Penal Colony of Devil's Island, on Surinam, and the Chinese Island of Hainan.

China's War Humanity

CHUNGKING, China (AP)—"Bring them back alive!" is a new and increasingly popular slogan in wartime China. The "them" refers to Japanese soldiers.

Caring for war captives has not been much of a problem for either Chinese or Japanese, for few prisoners have been taken and fewer still have remained alive long enough to warrant the establishment of prison camps on the scale known during the World War.

While head of the Chinese air force Mme. Chiang Kai-shek insisted that Japanese airmen taken alive should not only be kept alive but treated humanely. Taking the cue from Mme. Chiang, army commanders have from time to time offered cash rewards for Japanese soldiers brought in alive. But the idea was slow to catch on.

Chinese guerrilla commanders have had more success by awarding medals for the capture of Japanese soldiers.

Mountainous districts along the weakly held railroads of North China are the best hunting grounds. In the darkness half a dozen guerrillas sneak up on a Japanese outpost and fire a few shots. When the Japanese sentry steps out to see what is happening he is tapped on the head with a stone or bayonet shaft. A brawny Chinese picks up the limp figure and slips off into the darkness.

The next day one of the prison camps (which are really more like political reform schools) gets a new inmate and the guerrillas who brought the man in alive get shining medals to pin on their coats.

Atlanta to Extend Low Rent Housing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Two additional housing projects, costing $6,536,000 are announced by the Atlanta Housing Authority.

Capitol Homes, for white residents, covering 30 acres, is a project of 2,588 rooms, for 635 families, to cost $3,406,000.

Henry Grady Homes, for Negroes, covering 33 acres, is to be of 2,638 rooms, to house 656 families, and to cost $3,130,000.

Both are located in the heavily populated factory worker district, southeast of the heart of downtown Atlanta. Both will provide rental rates not expected to exceed $3 per month per room, outside of utilities' services, and will have adequate park and playground space.

Japan's New Policy Keeps Eye On Russia's Moves in Far East

TOKYO, Aug. 29 (AP)—Gen Nobuyuki Abe, a moderate called from three years' retirement, began today constructing a new Government to carry out the isolationist policy to which Japan turned after Germany concluded its nonaggression pact with Soviet Russia.

Emperor Hirohito yesterday called on the veteran General Abe (pronounced ab-beh, without accent) to form a cabinet to replace that of Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma. The latter stepped down mainly because of the Empire's about-face from the old foreign policy—symbolized by the Japanese-German-Italian Anti-Comintern Pact—which he and his Ministers championed.

With Japan's attention centering on Soviet Russia for any possible major move against Manchoukuo or North China, General Abe faces a difficult task in keeping clear of international complications which might threaten the Japanese campaign in China.

At the same time General Abe, former Inspector-General of Military Education and once acting War Minister, faced the task of maintaining a middle domestic course between extreme nationalists and liberals.

The latter favor friendship with the United States and Great Britain, a policy toward which General Abe was reported authoritatively to be inclined.

Growing concern has been manifest in military circles over Washington's abrogation of its trade treaty with Japan—a move which carried an implied threat of an arms embargo.

These sources believed, however, that the Anti-British campaign had gone too far for an immediate shift, although a gradual slackening in this drive was expected.

Predictions of such changes of policy were based on Japan's obvious apprehension lest Russia, taking advantage of its isolation from the present European crisis through the pact with Germany, might attempt to block Japan in the Far East.

General Abe, becan his efforts to build a cabinet first by visiting Prince Fumimaro Konoye, President of the Privy Council and Minister without portfolio in the Hiranuma Cabinet. Mr. Konoye was expected to retain his cabinet post.

Mamoru Shigemitsu, Ambassador to Britain, was mentioned as the most likely Foreign Minister. He is considered among the most westernized and moderate of Japanese diplomats. Informed observers believed he and General Abe could offset any tendency of extreme militarists to seize control again of empire policy.

Since his retirement in 1936—a sequel to the four-day army revolt of Feb. 26-29 of that year for which all members of the Supreme War Council took responsibility and resigned—General Abe has been living quietly with his youngest daughter in a modest home in a Tokyo suburb. He has seldom been seen in public.

The Tokyo newspaper Nichi Nichi quoted him as saying in an interview:

"Japan will have a troubled future, we can see, but we must face whatever comes without flinching."

China to Fight On

CHUNGKING, China, Aug. 29 (AP)—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek declared today China would fight on, regardless of the turn of events in Europe.

"China, not relaxing her resistance to Japanese aggression despite the turn in the international situation, will cope with the rapidly changing world developments in accordance with established policy," said the Generalissimo's message to the Nation and the world.

General Chiang said he was convinced that Chinese resistance to Japan constitutes a main factor in the international trend of opposition to aggressive wars. "I sincerely hope hostilities will not break out and I profoundly admire and support Mr. Roosevelt and other statesmen in their peace efforts."

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NEW YORK CITY

Overseas Shipping Is Snarled in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 29—Trans-Atlantic and Mediterranean shipping out of New York was today tied in a knot reminiscent of the early days of the World War. Movement of American flag vessels to Mediterranean and German ports was canceled; French and British merchant vessels were steaming with lights out at night, but with schedules unchanged; Italian shipping was badly disrupted, and German ships were proceeding full steam ahead for their ports or "neutral" waters. Simultaneously, the Mediterranean and the Baltic were closed to British shipping by order of the Admiralty.

The highlight of the German shipping situation here was focused on the Steamship Bremen, pride of the German Merchant Marine, which United States Treasury authorities were holding here for close inspection when this was written, although local representatives of the North German Lloyd had orders from home to get the vessel out of this port at 3 a. m. today without passengers or cargo and send her back to German waters.

The Bremen reached here last night and immediately discharged her passengers and cargo. Customs officials declined, however, to grant clearance papers to her until they had made a thorough inspection of the vessel. Despite the urgency of the German plea for clearance, customs authorities elected to give inspection preference to the Normandie, of the French Line, which also arrived here yesterday, and when this was written the Bremen was still at her pier with full steam up awaiting permission to go.

Seventeen passengers who had passed the night aboard the Bremen, and 30 pieces of baggage were removed from the vessel by immigration officials and taken to Ellis Island for questioning because their papers were not in satisfactory order.

"This is an emergency and, therefore, the ship must undergo an inspection which consists of checking over the cargo, going over the ship itself and checking over the crew," Gregory O'Keefe, Assistant Collector of the Port, declared when asked for comment on delaying of the Bremen.

Mr. O'Keefe said one of the chief objects of the search of the Bremen was to see that all cargo, mail and luggage had been brought ashore and to make sure there was no contraband aboard.

"We also want to know what is going out on the ship," he added; "To see that there are no implements of war proscribed by presidential proclamation—things that would require a special license from the State Department."

Another Precaution

Another purpose of the search was to make sure there were no war supplies aboard the Bremen which could be used to convert her into a privateer, it was said in quarters believed to be informed.

The Normandie and the Bremen brought a total of more than 3,000 passengers here, most of them Americans fleeing from the war scares of Europe.

American vessels are being rushed to Europe to aid in evacuating the approximately 10,000 Americans there. The Manhattan of the United States Lines, it was announced here, would proceed to Havre and thence to Southampton and Cobh to embark Americans who wish to leave Europe. The Manhattan has 500 cots aboard that will be placed in public rooms for extra passengers.

The President Roosevelt of the some line, is due here Sunday with 535 passengers, more than it ever carried before. The President Harding, also of the United States Lines, will leave here tomorrow with 150 cots, extra lifeboats and lifeboat rations.

Likewise the Holland-America Line announced here it had received information from its head offices in Rotterdam that the Nederland Royal Mail Steamship Johan van Oldenbarnevelt has been chartered by it to make a special voyage from Europe to the United States with approximately 800 passengers.

Lloyd's Shifts Trustees

Lloyd's of London announced through their American representative, O. D. Duncan, of the law firm of Duncan and Mount, transfer of jurisdiction over the United States dollar premiums of their underwriters from trustees in England to an American trustee, the City Bank Farmers' Trust Company of New York.

"For some time past the Committee of Lloyd's have had under consideration the desirability of vesting the U. S. A. dollar premiums of Lloyd's underwriters in an American trustee," a statement issued through Mr. Duncan says. "Hitherto, Lloyd's underwriters have maintained U. S. A. dollar balances in the form of cash and investments in the United Statets of America, but under the trust deeds applicable to the premiums executed by them, all premiums, from whatever emanating and in whatever currency they are payable, have been vested in trustees in England.

"These trust deeds have now been varied so as to vest the premiums in respect of United States dollar insurances in an American trustee and to safeguard these premiums for the payment of claims arising under such insurances for which they have been primarily received. As and from Aug. 28, 1939, these premiums will be vested in the City Bank Farmers' Trust Company in the State of New York as trustee."

Communication Overloaded

All types of trans-Atlantic communication—the telephone, radio and cable—have been carrying greatly increased loads during the present European crisis, communication companies reported.

Transmission of news from France to Britain was detoured through the United States for the first time today as a result of congestion on circuits crossing the English Channel. Paris correspondents of the News Chronicle and the Daily Express of London filed news dispatches with Press Wireless, Inc., in Paris for transmission to New York, where they were cabled to London.

Simultaneously Pan-American Airways announced that American flags would be painted on the wings of their ships in trans-Atlantic service. The line also announced a 700 per cent rise in passenger business in both directions across the Atlantic. Many English and other European citizens were returning by clipper. Long waiting lists are the rule for clippers flying to the United States, the line added.

German Seamen Ousted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BAYONNE, N. J., Aug. 29—American-born seamen are replacing German employees on the Panama Transport Company's oil tanker fleet, it was learned today. The company maintains a small hiring office here that has been jammed daily by applicants for seamen's jobs on the 29 tankers of the company.

Officials of the Standard Oil Company, of which the transport company is a subsidiary, would not say whether all German seamen on the tankers of the line would be subjected to a blanket dismissal, adding that the hiring of American seamen was "more or less a matter of routine."

Most of the company's tankers were built in Germany, and up to five years ago many of them were registered from Danzig, but now all are registered from Panama.

Rural Power Units Formed in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — TVA power in the Tennessee Valley has given rise to the organization of 22 rural electric associations, all of them operating co-operatively.

These electric co-operative organizations are operating in sections of Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama.

Oregon Units Approved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore.—Oregon has approved two more public utility districts within the past few weeks. One of the pair, passed by the voters at a special election in Wasco County, is the second district to be organized under the State's new public utility law. The second district, organized here in Benton County, but excluding this city, is the first district to be organized in the State by taking advantage of the Federal Rural Electrification Authority.

Councillors Talk to King George

© International

Three Members of King's Privy Council Leaving Buckingham Palace

King George of Great Britain has kept posted on delicate turns in European events, and here three members of his own Council are shown leaving the Palace after having informed him of consequences of the German-Russian Pact. Left to right are Mr. R. S. Hudson, Secretary of the British Overseas Trade Department; Viscount Runciman, Lord-President of the Council, and Dr. Leslie Burgin, Minister of Supply.

'We Shall Hold Fast'—Chamberlain

(Continued from Page 1)

any doubt as to where our duty lies," and "secondly, we are ready for any eventuality."

Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax, addressing the House of Lords, expressed similar convictions, saying "the position remains one of great anxiety and danger but hope must not be finally abandoned; there is still hope that reasan may prevail."

"Some of the measures which we have had to take," Mr. Chamberlain said, "such as those in connection with requisitioning necessarily must cause some degree of inconvenience to the public, but I am confident that the people of the country generally recognize that the nation's needs must now be paramount."

Recounting Britain's preparedness in broad outline, Mr. Chamberlain asserted the nation is ready on ever front—for war, if war should come."

Mr. Arthur Greenwood, acting leader of the Labor Opposition, said "on these issues, we are adamant and immovable. The door is still ajar. I hope it will remain ajar until it closes against the menace of aggression. No nation in Europe would make war except one."

Mr. Greenwood said, "Poland will not have to follow to the grave those nations that were the victims of aggressors." Saying that the choice of war or peace was Hitler's, Mr. Greenwood continued:

"I quote as an illustration of that President Roosevelt's appeal to Poland and Germany. To that appeal there was a magnificent response by Poland, showing every sincerity in their desire to avoid the worst and to come to a solution of their difficulties by peaceful means. Herr Hitler has not replied. On his shoulders lies the responsibility for the making of war."

Sir Archibald Sinclair, speaking for the Liberal Opposition, said:

"At this moment, I agree with His Majesty's Government that they should have the solid support of all peace-loving people in this country.

"The last word rests with Herr Hitler."

Rip Currents Guarded Against

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LA JOLLA, Calif.—Bathers who learn the nature and appearance of beaches susceptible to rip currents, which have caused 25 per cent of California's lifeguard calls, may avoid this hazard, according to Dr. Francis P. Shepard, visiting professor of marine geology at the University of California's Scripps Institution of Oceanography here.

In a recent warning, Dr. Shepard told how to avoid treacherous seaward currents:

"Do not enter the water where you can see a long column of murky water extending out from the beach. Such a column indicates that a rip current is carrying sediment out to sea.

"If you should be caught in a rip," he advised, "the best thing to do is to swim parallel to the shore until you reach clear green water again and then turn toward the beach. As rip currents are seldom more than 50 feet wide, it is easier to swim out of them into quiet water than to try to swim against them."

Dr. Shepard, who has been making a study of the behavior of rip currents for several years, aided by Eugene C. LaFond, has found that they may exist under all conditions of wind and weather, though they seem to be strongest at high tide when the waves are largest.

Although the cause of rip currents has not been fully determined, they are usually accompanied by shallow troughs in the beach floor, Dr. Shepard has found. These troughs, which are about one foot deep, usually point straight out to sea. They are likely to occur near groins, jetties, jutting rocks, or other slight projections along a relatively straight, sandy beach, he explains.

Britain's Queen Decides To Join King in London

LONDON (AP) — Queen Elizabeth has decided to cut short her summer vacation at Balmoral Castle in Scotland and return to London. The King returned last week.

Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose will remain in Scotland indefinitely.

Earlier Queen Elizabeth, accompanied by Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose, had visited a grocery store at the village nearest Balmoral Castle, Aug. 26, and ordered extra food supplies.

The British Government had recommended that all families lay in a week's supply of food in view of the European outlook.

Fast Flight to Panama

DAYTON, Ohio (AP)—Officials said Aug. 28 that a Wright Field bomber flew from Miami, Fla., 1,325 miles to France Field, Panama, in six hours and six minutes, on Aug. 26. The ship, on a routine flight testing navigation and oxygen equipment via Cape San Antonio, Cuba, was commanded by Maj. S. M. Umstead.

Italy's Attitude to Forefront

(Continued from Page 1)

tween these ancient foes in the face of what their rulers now recognize is a common danger. Bucharest has announced that the Rumanian offer of a nonaggression pact has been rejected by Hungary. Budapest announces in reply that the offer of a minority treaty has been rejected by Rumania.

Actually Hungary offered Rumania nonaggression together with a minority treaty last March when Rumania wasn't willing to accept. It is now widely believed that if war started there would be an immediate rapprochement.

Indeed complete Balkan and Danubian neutrality is thought to be a realizable project if war were to start. And evidence points to the probability of its being a neutrality which would lean heavily toward the peace-front states.

British Note Approved

Turkey, it is thought, might also remain benevolently neutral if Italy stayed out.

As to the wider prospects of war and peace, it is now taken for granted that Britain, France, and Poland are not prepared to budge. The British Government's note which Sir Nevile Henderson took to Berlin Aug. 28 after it had been approved by France and Poland is understood to make it clear that if Herr Hitler wants a peaceful settlement of Danzig and Corridor questions he must enter direct negotiations with Poland. Afterward when the atmosphere has sufficiently improved the peace-front States would be ready to discuss other pending questions.

But in Britain at any rate and, it is believed in the other two capitals, predominant feeling is that it is essential to see the thing through. There must not be another temporary lull followed by another crisis in six months.

It is earnestly hoped that this goal can be reached peaceably. But if not, there is general readiness to face any eventuality.

What About Hitler?

As far as Herr Hitler is concerned there are various signs which are held to point to the conclusion that he is not so confident as last year. It is pointed out that he swallowed not merely a few words but his whole vocabulary when he signed the pact with the Communists whom he called in "Mein Kampf" the "scum of the earth."

It is added that by canceling the Nuremberg rally as well as the Tannenberg celebration he tacitly admitted that he doesn't know what to say to the German people.

The third straw is that whereas last year Mr. Chamberlain had to ask Herr Hitler three times before he would consent to meet him, this time Herr Hitler took the initiative in approaching the British Ambassador.

Britain Completes Plans For Evacuating Americans

LONDON, Aug. 29 (AP)—Detailed plans for the speedy evacuation of Americans in war time through four British "evacuation sectors" were announced today at the United States Embassy here.

At the same time, Embassy officials announced the Swedish American Liner Drottingholm would touch at Glasgow Sept. 5 to take more than 1,000 American passengers to Gottingen and thence to New York, and that other agencies were obtaining ships to transport stranded Americans home.

The evacuation plans, which have been formulated since the crisis last September, provide for moving out of London to four sectors tourists and American residents who wish to return home.

Busses and railroads will be used to get the Americans to the sectors, the exact locations of which were not disclosed. The Embassy did say, however, one would be in Southern England, another in Central England, the third in Scotland and a fourth in Ireland.

At these ports, Americans will be accommodated until they can be removed by United States ships. At one point, a hotel has been obtained by the Embassy; at another, refugees will be lodged in a dance hall, and at a third, a sanitarium will be converted into a station.

The following movements of refugees in other European capitals were reported:

Paris—United States Embassy officials estimated today they had received more than 2,000 registrations of Americans unable to get passage home.

Americans jammed the Embassy corridors. Volunteers helped the regular Embassy staff in taking care of applicants for passage. Hundreds had steamship tickets for the near future, but cancellations of many westbound sailings voided them.

London—Three sailings from England this week were expected to accommodate many Americans who wished to leave crisis-torn Europe.

The Queen Mary will sail from Southampton and the Manhattan from Le Havre on Wednesday. On Thursday the Manhattan will leave Southampton and the American Trader will leave from London.

All sailings of the Hamburg-American Line, the Italian Line, the Brittanic Scythia and Aurania of the Cunard White Star Line and the Duchess of Bedford of the Canadian Pacific were cancelled.

Pan-American Airways said westbound flights of trans-Atlantic clippers were booked until mid-September.

The Liner Manhattan of the United States Lines cancelled her Hamburg call and sails at midnight tomorrow with extra cots aboard.

The Europa, which failed to call at Cherbourg and Southampton yesterday and proceeded direct to Bremen, carried approximately 40 Americans and British to Germany.

Glasgow — American tourists, more than 600 of them, stranded in Scotland by cancellation of trans-Atlantic passenger sailings, jammed the United States consular offices here today in their efforts to arrange transportation home.

Some Americans who have been residents of Glasgow many years are registering for evacuation—just in case.

Bucharest — All German and Italian ships in Rumanian waters were ordered Aug. 28 to leave immediately for home ports.

The Hague—The American Minister at The Hague, in concert with the United States envoys at London, Paris and Berlin, has advised Americans to return home now rather than risk possible difficulties in the event of a European war.

The Netherlands Government has not ordered the departure of foreigners, but it has been suggested to foreigners traveling through this country that they should continue their journeys rather than stop in the Netherlands.

Amsterdam—Advertisements in newspapers Aug. 28 gave urgent notice to all American citizens to leave the Netherlands as soon as possible.

Netherlands authorities said Americans who entered Holland from other countries must leave in a few days or face deportation to the countries from which they came.

In a broadcast appeal to the Nation, Queen Wilhelmina called for unity and affirmed the country's will to maintain neutrality.

LE HAVRE,—The French liner Champlain left Le Havre for New York today carrying more than 1,000 passengers, most of whom were Americans.

Service Resumed On German Planes As Tension Eases

BERLIN, Aug. 29 (AP)—Optimists saw a silver lining in the war clouds today when it became known that several foreign air lines had resumed regular service with Germany and that the German Lufthansa is again flying to a number of countries, including England.

One informant said he knew that the Swiss and the Swedish air lines again were flying to Germany and that Germany had resumed service to Istanbul and Rome. He saw in this a sign that the international tension had lessened somewhat.

The German Airways Corporation proved he was right. In addition, Lufthansa officials said, the Hungarian and the Dutch lines are running regularly into Germany.

The Lufthansa's foreign service today was: Berlin-Amsterdam-London; Belin-Munich-Venice-Rome; Berlin - Koenigsberg - Kaunas; and Berlin-Vienna-Budapest-Belgrade-Sofia-Istanbul.

Poles in America Aiding Homeland

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The German-Polish crisis in Europe has resulted in intense patriotic activity among Polish groups in this country, many Poles here offering money and even themselves to the cause of Polish freedom, it was learned at the Polish Consulate here.

More than $1,000,000 was sent to Warsaw last month, while $4,000 was received here over last week end for the Polish Red Cross, consular officials said.

Representatives of many Polish organizations met to map out an aid-Poland program that will include mass meetings, benefits and other money-raising endeavors. About 20 groups have been organized to collect the valuables which Polish-Americans are offering as their contribution to the preservation of their native land.

G. A. R. Veterans Prepare To March at Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH (AP) — The "boys in blue" insisted that they march, instead of riding in automobiles, in their annual military parade. Civil War veterans have always followed their State colors on foot for such occasions.

About 100 of the 1,700 surviving Union soldiers are attending the Grand Army of the Republic encampment here.

North Carolina Sticks To Nov. 30 Thanksgiving

RALEIGH, N. C. (AP)—Governor Clyde R. Hoey announced Aug. 28 he had decided not to change the date of Thanksgiving in North Carolina. Reasons for changing the date from Nov. 30 to Nov. 23, as suggested by President Roosevelt, "are not impressive," the Governor said in a statement.

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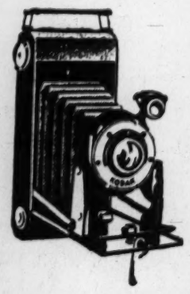
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While the Peoples of the World Wait

(Continued from Page 1)

tions on a hole in the road during normal times.

The fact is that people here have persisted in regarding these ominous preparations more as appropriate moves in a "blackmail war" than preparations for actual hostilities. Conversations around the all-absorbing theme of the world crisis today reveal how extremely difficult it has been for the public to bring itself to believe that the unutterable folly of a general war might really be perpetrated. One trader, for example, with a view to encouraging business and customers offered to "refund the price of any garment bought here today if there is war before 1940."

Streets Seem Deserted

However the adaptation of London for war purposes proceeds with great earnestness. The city becomes partially depopulated as office staffs and equipment are evacuated. In the evening instead of the usual throngs in the West End the streets look deserted. Twelve thousand gallons of white paint are being used to mark curbs, street crossings, and trees to make road travel simpler during blackouts, and special dim lighting arrangements are being installed on the traffic islands.

Londoners who thronged St. James's Park to take advantage of the August sunshine found something new to look at across the road from the pelicans. On the well-kept grass under the shadow of the Foreign Office now stand several weatherbeaten army tents, and in the small open space between the serried ranks of automobiles parked as usual on the Horseguards Parade by civil servants lies the silver envelope of a barrage balloon awaitng inflation.

The balloon station in the park was the day's second reminder to the man in the street that the authorities have thoroughly adopted the Boy Scout motto, "Be prepared." The first occurred much earlier—at 5 o'clock—when many London parents had to wake up to get their children prepared for the 6:30 school evacuation test.

Instead of satchels the children were packed off with gas masks, a change of clothing, and food to hold a rehearsal in the school playgrounds of the evacuation routine. The rehearsal was not confined to London, but also organized in 30 provincial centers.

As one Englishman remarked, it is not so much a case of making light of things as making dark of them. And that quite literally is what everybody has been doing. And none more so than railway authorities, who have transformed terminals into almost fairylike grottoes suffused in a soft, dim blue light amid which ordinary illuminations here and there twinkle like diamonds.

Homely Devices Used

Mr. and Mrs. Everyman's blackingout is being done with the aid of a variety of homely commodities, such as black cloth, brown paper, and treacle, and considerable ingenuity. In consequence, there has been a rush on said commodities which leaves many folks wondering how to cope with the problem. One man announced that he had solved the difficulty and intended to paint all lights in the house black. This isn't quite such a drastic measure as it might seem because his proposition is to copy what the authorities have done with all traffic lights—blacked them over except for small crossed slits through which light can be seen at close range.

Motorists proceeding through areas that become strangely unrecognizable when illumination is missing are not dependent only on vestigial traffic lights because in certain areas luminous policemen become the order of the day—or rather night. They, too, are invisible from the air, but appear as substantial wraiths from the ground level.

These are days of the unexpected. One man, a resident in the depths of the country 30 miles from London, for instance, woke to find an antiaircraft gun pointing skyward over his back fence. The night before there had been no sign of it.

Another went to his suburban golf club and found the silver-gray envelope of a barrage balloon being inflated on the fairway to the seventh green. A third was called on the telephone late last night and told not to go to London to work today, but go to Basingstoke, 40 miles in the opposite direction.

Many families are already on their way to the country, although official evacuation has not yet started except in regard to museum treasures which are being packed and sent away for safe storage. The historic coronation chair and stone also have been taken away from Westminster.

Although so far there has been little curtailment of individual liberties the public read in special editions of the evening newspapers of curtailments to come "if necessary."

Wide World

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Aug. 29—Paris is moving toward a complete war footing. Simultaneously with the introduction of press censorship late yesterday, private telephone connections with foreign countries were suspended and telegrams are only sent subject to police authorization and with the warning that long delay of delivery is likely.

The city is becoming steadily dimmer each night, although no complete blackout has yet been ordered. Despite the repeated advice of authorities, there is still no wholesale evacuation of women and children and the life of the city proceeds on a remarkably normal basis, considering that the "war of nerves" seems to have reached its culminating stage when it must lead either to a real war or a settlement within a very few days.

Food prices leaped sharply this morning. Crowds of people, mostly women and children, assembled around police stations awaiting the issue of gas masks. Even before introduction of censorships, newspapers had closed their ranks as regards expressions of editorial opinion, and apart from some minor bickerings betweeen opponents and disillusioned advocates of a French-British-Russian Pact, no important divergence opinion can now be found among the city's numerous formerly varied combatative newspapers.

There is universal hope that some last minute means will be found to have peace with honor, because the French as much as any people, appreciate the frightful cultural and material devastation war could bring. Premier Edouard Daladier spoke for all his countrymen when he ended his eloquent letter to Reichsführer Hitler as follows: "If French and German blood flows again, as was the case 25 years ago, in a war still more long and destructive, each people will fight with confidence of its victory, but the most certain victory will be that of destruction and barbarism." But there is no advocacy whatever of a new Munich, since it is believed no genuine lasting peace can be bought by capitulation.

If, as some observers believe, Herr Hitler is merely playing the last act in a drama of psychological endurance, France is confident of its ability to outlast him. If he is intent on actual war, and is merely delaying for such objectives as attempting to sow last-minute dissension between France, Britain, and Poland, completing military concentrations and permitting his merchant ships to regain German ports, France is also prepared to face the ordeal of actual war.

Galloway

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, German Bohemia, Aug. 29—Prague has been cut off from the rest of the world, except for contact with the Third Reich, for some time. It was "co-ordinated" long ago so that its population knows very little of what is going on in the world except what is given in the German press.

But even though their political and economic administration and their press have been co-ordinated, Czechs themselves have not been, and they have a shrewd inkling as to what is happening just now. Publication of the Hitler and Daladier letters has revealed clearly the present and past.

It has given the Czechs encouragement that something may happen to alter their unbearable situation also. The present moment, the Czech feels, holds freedom or slavery in the balance for him, and he is by no means downhearted. In fact ever since March 15 he has not ceased to maintain his courage in spite of all that has happened. It is not the Czech who is fearful. It is the German here. The latter knows that the Czechs will not forget. The German knows the extent of passive resistance through sabotage of all kinds which still continue and the German is disillusioned as to what will be the result of the annexation of Bohemia and Moravia.

The Czech is waiting. If war actually breaks out he apparently expects his German invader to withdraw himself, and though there may be a hard interim period, faith in the restoration of Czech independence continues.

De Cou

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Aug. 29—A change has come over Rome. The tranquillity and even optimism which characterized the Italian Capital so thoroughly to the eyes of visitors only a few days ago are now giving place to less certain atmosphere, as for the first time Romans watch the authorities make outward preparations for an emergency and read the continued serious warnings in the press.

The Italian man in the street no longer has to read between the lines of newspapers to assess the situation. Where a week ago he learned from the press only that Danzig was solely a German-Polish question and that the Democracies must give way; where he knew only that for him life was going along much as usual now he reads that "single-handed Signor Mussolini cannot accomplish the miracle awaited from him"; and he sees that the city lighting system has been equipped with dimming devices; that the authorities found it essential to raise the price of gasoline 40 per cent; that civil flying over Italy has been banned except for regular air lines.

Still to those who have seen the measures taken in other countries it might seem that Italy is taking steps at this late hour only with reluctance and that faith in peace is not easily being discarded.

The measure of the effect of tension in Italy is not found so much in the completeness or in the incompleteness of the hurried emergency preparations compared with other countries as in the way the home situation has changed. Italians are now left in little doubt that the crisis is extremely serious. To an observer newly arrived from London with a fresh memory of gasmask distribution, trenches in the parks, raid rehearsals, and a whole year's emergency measures, Rome last week presented an astonishingly dissimilar aspect — a majority of civilians appeared never to have so much as touched a gas mask, never had been told where to go in event of an air raid, never seen the city lights dimmed. "It was just the same in September," a neutral resident in Rome told this correspondent. "The Italians then as now were quite calm. There is no panic, not even any outward signs of a war atmosphere."

That was five days ago. Then it seemed the inspired press was succeeding in what appeared a definite plan to keep the public thought from the possibility of war. The only outward sign of preparation was that every now and again porters and waiters disappeared suddenly from the hotels, but the Italians have been used to that since the adventures in Ethiopia, Spain, and Albania. "They have gone to the Army—but they'll be back again" was the usual answer to a query. Even last night's big order which brought 200,000 men from their homes to barracks probably has not had as much effect on the Italian atmosphere as the unusual activities such as air-raid preparations.

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By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Aug. 29—The fact that the Netherlands will remain outside any eventual conflict in Europe, if only, as the German Government gave it to understand, it maintains a strict neutrality and is prepared to defend this neutrality against a third party, serves as reassurance for the public and takes the sting out of the general mobilization of the Army and Navy which was ordered for today. Therefore, there is no excessive nervousness and no dramatic farewells to departing husbands, fiancés, or brothers.

Decrees against hoarding have been published, so scenes of women besieging shops and buying all sorts of foodstuffs and other things have been prevented. Strict measures have been taken that no one can buy more than usual quantities of meat and dairy produce. Moreover, it has been declared that stocks are amply sufficient so there is no justification nor reason for hoarding.

In this respect everything is quite different from 1914, when nothing was regulated or provided for. Now a distribution system has been perfected. It is clear, of course, that the calling to activetons service of all conscripts causes considerable trouble and the stagnation of business life in general, but this is felt as a necessity and a sort of premium for keeping out of war, so there is little complaining about it.

Simultaneously unemployment has been wiped out by one stroke of the pen. All married men have the right to relief for their families so there is no anxiety on their part. Probably for the first time in history many marriages have taken place within 12 hours. In ordinary circumstances at least a week has to elapse between putting up the bans and actual marriage, but yesterday morning scores of couples who had registered their intention of marrying were actually married even as late as midnight because next day the men had to join the colors.

The so-called war bread, a sort of bread that contains other materials than ordinary wheat, already is being baked.

Coal stocks and domestic production of coal in the Netherlands are sufficient for home needs. The Netherlands now produces 14,000,000 tons of coal annually, whereas in 1914 it produced only 3,000,000

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Aug. 29—Moscow lives in two worlds—there is the official world and that vast group of people which in the old days one would say represented "all the Russias."

Both worlds, to judge from external appearances, seem less than apprehensive of the immediate conflict. The average Russian remains convinced that even if conflict breaks out his country will be neutral. Perhaps this view is somewhat substantiated by the delays in the formal ratification of the German - Russian Nonaggression Treaty.

Perhaps it is Russia's remoteness from the immediate scene that lends a calm to the atmosphere in Moscow. Perhaps it is what one diplomat called the "psychological barrier" which exists between Russia and the Western capitals—a barrier which is the work of the Russian Government itself in specialized information which is distributed through.

The absence of any unusual special war preparations also contribute to the feeling of the Russians. They are accustomed to a good bit of this sort of thing, and the majority of those one encounters would not feel that there was much abnormal recent activity.

Britain Is United, Says Lord Lothian On Arrival in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 29—The British Government, Parliament and people are united in their opposition to further aggression as a means of settling international problems and in their determination to restore the reign of principle in international affairs, according to Lord Lothian, the new British Ambassador to the United States.

Lord Lothian, who arrived here today aboard the Steamship Aquitania, of the Cunard-White Star Line, declared that further concessions to aggression would mean the destruction of all international order, as well as peace.

"When I left England last Wednesday," he said, "public opinion was consolidated behind the conviction that unless resistance was made to further attempt to remake the map of Europe by violence and destruction of the independence of free nations, international life would become intolerable for everybody. The last remnant of reason, justice and good faith as governing factors would disappear and the reign of the 'tooth and claw of the jungle' would take their place.

"Public opinion was not averse from change and revision," he continued. "On the contrary, it feels that there can be no stable peace or prosperity for nations unless needed revision can be made by specific means. But it is also felt that the day has come to end the successful use of war as an instrument of imperialistic policy.

"The news of the last few days leaves no doubt the British Government, Parliament and people are now united in preparing to resist aggression as the first step toward restoring the reign of principle in international affairs."

Lord Lothian announced that he would go immediately to Washington. He also said that due to the unsettled conditions the Aquitania had traveled with dimmed lights during its passage here.

K. K. K. Is Bankrupt, Ex-Florida Head Says

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. (AP) — George J. Garcia said here the national organization of the Ku Klux Klan "is practically bankrupt."

Mr. Garcia, former Grand Dragon of the Florida Klan, issued a statement alleging he was "banished" because he refused to conceal the financial condition of the national body from the Florida group. He said he was "relieved" as Grand Dragon on July 20.

In Atlanta, imperial wizard J. A. Colescott confirmed the removal order and issued a statement declaring "the Klan is in good financial condition—in fact, in better condition than most business in America."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Aug. 29—Belgium's Capital presents remarkable calm. In fact but for the presence of numbers of soldiers, it would not be possible to say there was a European crisis. The mobilization order issued last week end served only to heighten the calm and increase the number in the crowds on the streets, particularly as the cafes and restaurants have been closed since 9 o'clock.

But the real feeling of Belgians reveals itself in the eagerness with which all the new editions of the newspapers, whether French, Flemish, or English, are bought up, and the conversation is everywhere the same. What is going to happen next, particularly what will happen to Belgium?

This country has been given guarantees by both democracies and by the Germans that its frontiers will be protected, but most people are cynical as to what this would mean should war really break out. Whether Belgium can observe strict neutrality or not if there is war, there is no question as to where the people stand.

The press editorials continue to declare Herr Hitler's serious responsibility. It is also natural that much reference should be made these days to experiences during the 1914 to 1918 German occupation, and many are the stories of treatment at the hands of Germans which individuals dole out at present.

There is also a general feeling that "this state of things" cannot go on; that in one way or another the National Socialist attitude of aggression must be met otherwise, it is freely said here, that "what today happens in East Europe will tomorrow happen to us in the west."

Another fact it must be remembered is that this is Belgiums' second mobilization in a year. And this imposes on the small country a tremendous burden. Already taxation is very high and will have to be higher to pay for the present mobilization. This is a fact which Belgians feel very keenly.

As crowds of young men hasten to railway stations with their brown bags and paper parcels one realizes that peace is their normal life and war only an unpleasant interlude.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Aug. 29—The cynical apathy which descended upon the Viennese—a people which had a large measure of this quality long before—after Austria's incorporation in the Third Reich has changed to hopeful interest that events may bring a new situation in this country as the result of developments of the past few days. It would be too much to define this unexpected wish at the moment, but its practical expression would certainly be disappearance of National Socialist control from this city.

Complete calm reigns here since it is felt that very little can happen as it is assumed the Balkan countries and Hungary will remain neutral and that Italy will probably do the same so that this part of the Continent will be exempt from enemy attacks.

Vienna has never been properly Nazified and Socialist elements which still control the workers are certainly looking for the opportunity of showing their anti-National Socialist feeling by sabotage among public works and in other ways. These workers were never Communists, although private reports indicate many were fast moving that way as the only means of opposing National Socialism during the past few months. But the Stalin-Hitler Pact has caused them to revise their opinion.

The older Viennese continues to sit over his coffee at his favorite café. He has seen changes of such a drastic sort during the past 25 years that he simply looks on and wonders what will come next.

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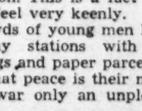
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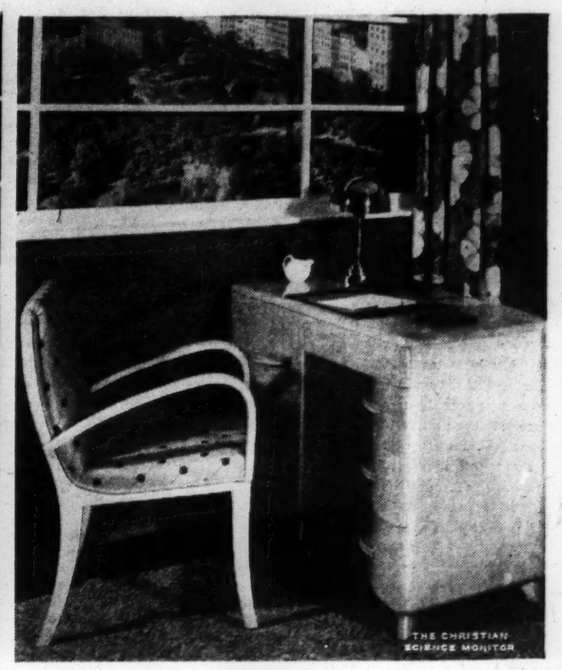
Antiques
Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Tuesday Page

Decorative
Arts



Photos by Paul Davis, Courtesy Heywood-Wakefield Co.

The Gracious Manner Embodied in These Recent Forms of Modern Furniture Is Typical of the Best Contemporary Design in America

Curves are dominant in this dressing table group, the arched top of the mirror corresponding to the lines of the table front. Even legs of the round-topped stool are curved, and have a circular support. The birch wood is in natural golden tone. Stool cover is yellow satin. Note "streamlined" drawer handles.

All the furniture shown in these three groups was designed for Heywood-Wakefield Company by Count Alexis de Sakhnoffsky, well known in the motor world for the original forms he has given car bodies. Here, as in the first group, angles are avoided wherever possible; table tops are oval; legs have rounded edges. Present fervor for "streamlining" everything, whether built for speed or to be motionless, is thus gratified; and conspicuously so by the wood facings of arms of chair and sofa. This group is also of birch, and the finish is called champagne, described as natural wood with a slight pink tone. Walls are tan and mocha, and rug is soft tan.

The finish of this desk is the same as for the dressing table group, the chair here covered with dotted yellow chintz. All the pieces shown are en suite, including the furniture of the living room. There the upholstery is novelty weave maroon ratine, with white flecks and swirling lines.

A Back Porch Living Room

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Terryville, Conn.

Do you feel the need of more room in your home? So often one hears a friend remark, "I do wish we had another bedroom." Or perhaps another will say, "My kitchen is so small I feel cooped-up in it and wish we could afford to build on a breakfast nook." A third may complain that the porch across the front of the house is so near the street there is little pleasure sitting there.

All of these situations occurred in our small bungalow built on a narrow lot, yet they were relieved with a single addition, instead of by three more costly jobs.

A porch twelve feet by fifteen, or garden room as we call it, was built at the back of the house, opening from the kitchen and taking the place of a small and always-cluttered entry. The sides are shingled half way up to match the rest of the house. The upper part is screened in summer and fitted with glass sashes in winter. A window takes the place of the screen in the top of the Dutch door that leads directly to the garden. This is easily opened for ventilation in the winter, so the rest of the sashes are stationary. Gay, striped canvas inside curtains are fitted with brass rings at the top and bottom to run on heavy wire, so they can be quickly drawn across the screens when the weather stormy.

Cheerful and Convenient

The wide ledge where the wood work stops is a handy place the year around, for plants or books or anything for which one uses a shelf or table. The painted table and chairs not only make this a breakfast room, but more often than not during the warm weather, all three meals are served here.

A couch or day-bed, with a chest of drawers painted to match the other furniture, makes this a delightful extra bed room and the couch, which is handy to the kitchen, much appreciated by the busy housewife.

There Are Plants, Also

A cheery, trilling canary hops about in its cage, swinging up in the sunshine among gay indoor plants, for the Gardener's collection of unusual succulent and tender plants all growing in such colorful and amusing containers are really a display in themselves. The floor is covered with linoleum, making this just the place for sewing, or rug hooking.

This room was originally built for summer use, but when the cold weather came we were not content to give it up, so a ceiling was put in and a large radiator installed. So it became the family living room, where all can gather while mother is busy in the kitchen, yet she is in on everything of interest.

Surprisingly and happily, this room has solved so many problems in our crowded family life, it is worth many times it's initial cost.

N. A. P.

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Art and Craft in Hooked Rugs

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

Much admiration and study has been given to the hooked rugs that came from New England homes during the 1800's, and making them in the old way has been revived among those most enthusiastic. It seems that this should be done either as a pastime or with a kind of reverent regard for the past, not for profit, since prices which new rugs now bring would return makers only the most meager hourly wage.

Still, various home-industry shops are selling them as spare-time handiwork of housewives, and social enterprises in cities encourage the craft. Doubtless highly skilled repairers are suitably paid, as they mend worn and damaged specimens so well that their work can hardly be detected. But that is another matter, comparable with the restoration of precious furniture by expert cabinetmakers.

Much thought of "old times" was in the mind of Pearl K. McGown, who wrote "The Dreams Beneath Design," just published by Bruce Humphries, Inc., Boston, at $2.00 Having less than a hundred pages, there are about sixty pictures of selections from some 350 designs which Mrs. McGown has collected. Apparently she has attached names and numbers of her own devising to all these, and those pictured are of interest as showing how great is the variety of types.

Her collection doubtless holds material for an enlightening analysis by a well-schooled student of design, who would find in them actual elements, or adaptations, derived from recognized motives of definite earlier periods.

Likewise, such a competent commentary would call attention to examples notable for originality and true artistic ability revealed by women whose taste and talent were inborn rather than developed by teachers. This might be a sympathetic and illuminating revelation of the dreams beneath design, and an important contribution to appreciation of that rich and significant body of self-expression which we term Folk Art.

In the present little book there is comment on each design shown, and history attached to a few of them, but the author's interest and information seems to lack great breadth and depth. New to this reviewer is the story of Edward Sands Frost, apparently the first to make and sell printed and colored patterns ready for hooking.

He was a tin pedlar of Biddeford, Maine, who showed typical Yankee ingenuity and enterprise, as he began in 1868 by making a few of these burlap innovations which he sold to neighbors. From this start grew a business that employed ten men in busiest seasons, and allowed him to retire to California after eight years. During the present century, a similar enterprise has been carried on by Ralph W. Burnham of Ipswich, Mass.

A well-conceived and soundly written book on "Hand Made Rugs," written by Ella Shannon Bowles, was published in 1927 by Little, Brown & Co., Boston. It was a result of much experience in collecting and a thorough understanding of all methods used in American homes. Practical dyeing was fully explained, as were both traditional methods of hooking.

Some of the illustrations were in color, and altogether the whole subject of production was fully covered, with lively aesthetic discrimination. But so far as we are aware, the matter of design itself has yet to be approached with a broad and studious purpose such as has been suggested—discovering its artistic roots and tracing their developments.

An African Hunter—of Antiques

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Part II

Part I appeared on this page Aug. 1

Minneapolis

Rummaging among some soiled scarves in a bazaar one day, she found one of a lovely rose shade, in the Persian Pear pattern; it was woven of fine soft cotton.

"These scarves are the coverings worn by well-to-do Arabs in the small villages in Egypt," she said. "But this one was badly worn in several spots, and I hesitated about buying it. The rose color won, and I took it home, sending it out presently to the 'darning man' to be mended.

"Darning men are important institutions in Egypt. They sit cross-legged on the pavement, outside your door, and mend everything from fine lace to fine rugs. The best ones have more business than they can take care of. It is a good trade. After six weeks had passed, I thought again about it, and sent a servant to get it. He returned without the scarf.

"'Tell the Sitt that I can sell it for her,' the darning man had said. Someone from Cairo has seen it, and will give 50 pounds for it! I have promised to sell it to him.'

"He was evidently anticipating already his own sizable cut in the sale and refused to give it up, even when I went to him myself. I threatened a visit to the American Consul before he reluctantly surrendered the scarf—which, incidentally, he had mended exquisitely.

"My husband made infrequent business trips to Constantinople, or Istanbul, as it is called now," she went on, "and among the little gifts he brought back to me from one such trip were two lovely finger bowls of a delicate leaf-green color. Only by chance on his way back to Alexandria did he discover that they were both old and rare. A fellow traveler, a collector of glass, recognized them as Carter glass.

"As it was passed on to us, the story about Carter, the glass-blower, is that he was an Englishman who had had to leave his home in England sometime in the 1600's and settled in Constantinople, where he continued his trade. He passed on without revealing his own secret methods of coloring, and there are few pieces of his handiwork, extant.

"A custom peculiar to eastern countries has fathered a unique dish—the "sweets bowl." It is large and round, with a cover, and is used to hold fondant, rose-petal jam, prunes, citron or watermelon rind in a sticky syrup, or any other confection. It is an old Greek custom to pass the sweets bowl to callers, with coffee.

"You are expected to take a long-handled spoon with a deep bowl from the tray, dip it into the confection, and then into your mouth. From there is goes into a glass of water, which you stir, and then drink! All this, while the servant waits patiently with the tray before you. Then you are ready for the small cup of coffee. This you must hold on its saucer with one hand as you drink—a feat for the novice.

"I have two sweets bowls," Mrs. Du Clos continued. "One of cut crystal, with its saucer, and one of an opaline glass, with a decoration of morning glories in gold leaf. Also a covered sweet cup of etched crystal that bears the Turkish coat of arms. How that happened to find its way to the curio shop where I bought it can only be imagined. Perhaps a servant pilfered it, or one of the family found himself in need of quick cash."

M. R.

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Small Sculpture for Homes

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Not much attention has been given, in books and articles about interior decoration, to the effects which may be secured from the skillful use of intimate sculpture. The reason for the neglect of the subject is obvious—distinguished sculpture has hitherto been obtainable only at extremely high prices. We are speaking now of pieces by eminent artists, and are disregarding the minor productions of craftsmen, for these—though often very adroit and witty.

We are concerned here with acquiring and using effectively in our homes small sculptures by eminent artists. This ambition recently has become possible of realization through a new method of issuing such pieces; that is, in limited numbers instead of single examples. The analogy which immediately comes to mind is that of etchings and other prints, which can be run off in considerable numbers from one plate. A similar opportunity exists in sculpture, for a number of plaster or cast-stone pieces can be cast from the original mold. It has always been a habit with sculptors to do this when interesting orders suggested it. But even these single duplicates are far beyond the compass of strictly budgeted purses—so often the property of art lovers!

Recognizing this, George Robinson, a connoisseur, has conceived the idea of issuing certain pieces of sculpture in "editions," consisting of from 100 to 300 items. Each one should be examined by the sculptor. If approved, it is numbered and signed by him before it is offered for sale.

Co-operators Are Well Known

Fourteen eminent men and women in the field, after assuring themselves of the high standards which would sustain the project, gave it their sanction, and are now contributors to the repertory of 25 examples to be seen at the Robinson Galleries, 126 East 57th Street. The names give authority to the undertaking, and include Alice Decker, Franc Epping, John B. Flannagan, Maurice Glickman, Chaim Gross, Margaret Brassler Kane, Robert Laurent, Oronzio Maldarelli, Antonio Salemme, Concetta Scaravaglione, Marion Walton, Anita Weschler, Warren Wheelock, William Zorach. The prices range from $10 to $100.

In respect to plaster and cast-stone replicas, the purchaser has no justification for holding the opinion that "copies" are what are offered. From time immemorial sculptors have modelled their works in clay and given these originals to artisans to be cast in plaster or metal. After this the sculptor destroyed his original model, speaking to the public only through the mechanical versions of the original form. Hitherto it has been the custom to make only one, two or three casts; selected figures and groups are now to be issued in limited replicas, which is little more than a numerical difference.

The Art of Arrangement

Every art is enjoyed for reasons that are special to itself and are not a property of other arts, at least in like measure. The unique value of sculpture is in the pleasure it can give to our sense of form through touch; and in the diversity of impressions it conveys. Anita Weschler says, "Every new time of day, every angle, every new position, every change of lighting arrangement will bring from one sculpture, many sculptures."

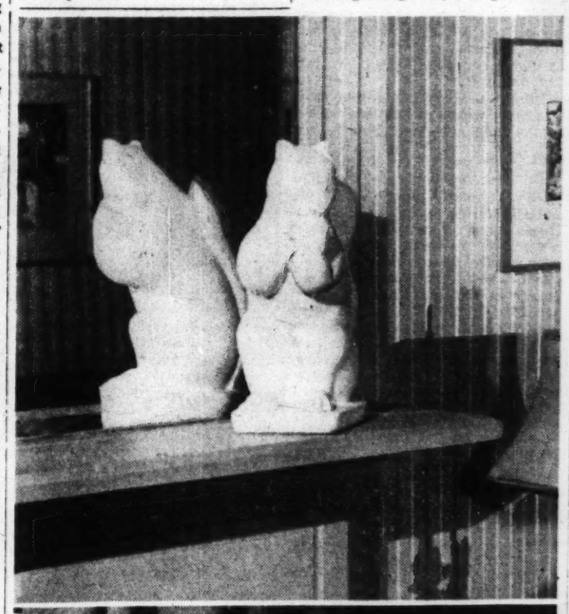
The third dimension in sculpture is not an impression evoked by technical appeals to our imagination through perspective and light gradations, as in paintings. Instead, it is an actuality which we realize through both touch and sight. From each different point of view, a figure executed in the round presents an individual design.

These attributes make extremely companionable the small pieces we can bring into our homes, because we continually discover in them new characteristics. The fact lends fascination to ownership, which alone makes possible the privilege of handling and diversified placement.

In finding a position for a piece of sculpture, decide whether you prefer, for the time being, to see it from eye-level or to look down or up at it. Interesting secondary views can be secured by placing it in front of a mirror, as has been done in our picture of Robert Laurent's Squirrel.

Austere draperies that fall in heavy folds are an excellent background for heads done with classic feeling, such as the one by Oronzio Maldarelli, which is illustrated. They repeat the feeling of weight and repose which is inherent in the work. Background color, too, is important and should of course be determined by the tone of the material in which the sculpture is executed, or the patina which has been applied.

Beware of cluttering with insignificant objects any surface honored with a fine sculpture. Do not use ornaments of competing shapes, materials or dimensions. Choose, for example, a few books in fine editions, low dishes of flowers or metal bowls. Accord dominance to the sculpture.



Photos by Allan Richardson

Etchings, lithographs, and other prints are issued in "editions," so why should not sculpture be produced in a similar manner? Fourteen sculptors agreed recently that it should, and have united in a project to market some of their works by casting many repetitions of the same models. . . . Above are pictured two of 25 subjects which they now offer within a price range of $10 to $100. Robert Laurent's Squirrel is placed before a mirror, while Oronzio Maldarelli's classic head is well set with heavy draperies for a background.

Restaurants which advertise in The Christian Science Monitor take pride in their service and in their reputation for fine foods.

Schools—Colleges Home Study

The Student Travel Group Looks Back and Sums Up

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

What Are Our Gains? This Group Asks Itself

Enjoying National Differences It Sees Growth in Tolerance and Understanding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Elsah, Ill.

It was about seven in the morning. We had been up since five, and now while we sat under the awning of a café with steaming chocolate and "brioches" in front of us, as additions to our breakfast of large French strawberries, we could look out into the Paris street, grey and cold and rainy.

We had been to the great market "Les Halles" and had wandered from one marvelous heap of vegetables to another—beautifully arranged turnips and artichokes and cauliflowers. We had been tempted by a basket of strawberries, a composite of basket, fruit, and leaves. And finally with it under our arm we had decided to have breakfast in our favorite café which was quite deserted at this hour except for a few waiters who were also enjoying the freshly baked Parisian bread and their "cafe au lait" at a nearby table.

A Kind of Laboratory

It was one of those moments of pause in the busy summer of sight-seeing. We had come as a travel group from Principia College for a summer of travel and study abroad, and now there was a moment to look back over the two months to think what they had meant to us. As we began to review, we saw that travel of this kind was a kind of laboratory in which we had applied what we had learned from our college experience in a variety of ways. There had been the production of Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors" at Stratford-on-Avon, with its brilliant, gay, stylized staging. That interested most the students who had been active in stage productions at college.

For the musicians there was the concert of Wagner's music in the Roman Forum with the Roman sky, blue even at midnight. We had also heard Mascagni direct his opera on an improvised stage in the ruins of the Baths of Caracalla. For the artist, there was the first sight we had of the Winged Victory from the foot of the stairs of the Louvre, with the continuously changing lights playing on it to bring out all the marvels of its design. What a morning we had spent in the Sistine Chapel, gazing up at Michelangelo's ceiling and finally resorting to using the mirrors from the vanity cases provided by girls of our group.

For the student of history there had been two weeks in the chateaux country—a daily ride by bicycle to a new castle, and all the souvenirs of Francis I. For those who had no special interest in these subjects, there were other days that were equally vivid. There was the afternoon that we "tea-ed" with our Swiss friends and watched an Alpine rain storm from their balcony and saw the beautiful pottery made next door. There was the day we went through the chocolate factory at Blois and came away with delicious fragments.

And Other Differences

We became accustomed to cheese for breakfast in Holland, to giving our ticket at the end instead of the beginning of a journey, to taking a number from the little pad provided for the patrons of the Paris bus, which hung on the corner lamp post. We learned to be patient until our number was called by the busman. We learned to like the "Any more fares, please" of the London busman and the "Kew" of the English waitress as she set down our tea. We became accustomed to water without ice, butter without salt, and room without bath.

We learned from all the little ways that manners and ways of doing things differed from ours. And we could see that those ways of doing things were as good for the "foreigners" as our own are for us.

The voyage had been a laboratory for us in many ways for although the words "tolerance" and "understanding" had often been used by us as polite abstractions, we were now learning to be tolerant in the smallest everyday affairs and to recognize their meanings in relation to a national culture. The summer had brought us a greater tolerance for mankind and a wider understanding of beauty.

F. P.

A Garden Is Their Dance Stage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

A garden, some gardening tools, a gramophone, and a group of girls from busy city offices—out of these raw materials a new dance form has been recently evolved.

In the garden of her home in Carshalton, a few miles from London, a young dancer chanced to show her friends what she had been studying at the Royal Academy of Dancing. She went through her steps to the music of an old gramophone, and so enchanted her audience that one after another the friends tried to do the same, and soon a round dance was complete.

The girls were in business all day. Some spent their time behind counters; others tapped typewriters. They had an urge to give expression to their feelings for rhythm and grace, and spent their evenings improving their improvised steps in their friend's garden. Before long a dance group came into being.

The young dancers rehearsed without expensive costumes, without a pretentious stage, without the usual "props." The lawn did duty in place of a polished floor, the sun acted as their big spot light, and the gardening tools—a roller, tree clippers, pieces of rope—were their requisites. It was all great fun, and more and more girls joined the group.

Barbara Havard, the young and enthusiastic teacher who had the intuition to develop natural dancing in natural surroundings, minus expense of any sort, has been so successful that Education authorities, hearing of this new type of school and attracted by the idea, have invited her girls to dance at their festivals, which often include open-air performances. They were seen recently in the "Symphony of Youth," a big open-air youth festival held in Brockwell Park, Lambeth, South West London. Young pupils of the Lambeth schools who saw them were much impressed by the new dance method—graces combined with nature, movement with popular music—and it is possible this dance style, invented by chance, may have an important future.

The Chapel at Pine Mountain Settlement School—a sanctuary built of rock from the mountainside, and thus a growth of the hills, simple in line and form. One of the 40 wood and linoleum cuts by John A. Spelman III in the volume "At Home in the Hills," set up and printed in the Pine Mountain Print Shop, by students of the school.

Married Women Teachers

QUESTION: What percentage of women teachers are married?

REPLY: About 14.8 per cent of all women teachers in the public schools are married, according to estimates based on figures compiled in connection with the National Survey of the Education of Teachers. For women teachers in elementary schools the percentage is 17 per cent and in junior and senior high schools 8.1 per cent.

The proportion of married women to all teachers, men and women, in 1 and 2-room elementary rural schools is 18.6 per cent; with 16.5 per cent for all other elementary schools, and 10 per cent and 7.2 per cent for junior and senior high schools, respectively. The smaller proportion of married women in high schools is due to the relatively greater number of men teachers in these schools.

The data for these figures was collected in 1931, but it is believed that there has been relatively little change in the percentages since.

The above material was provided by Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City.—Education Editor.

Old Log, the first building erected at the Pine Mountain Settlement School, and built of logs from two houses each over a hundred years old. From a linoleum cut by John A. Spelman III.

Colby Shares Its Music With Schools of Region

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Waterville, Maine

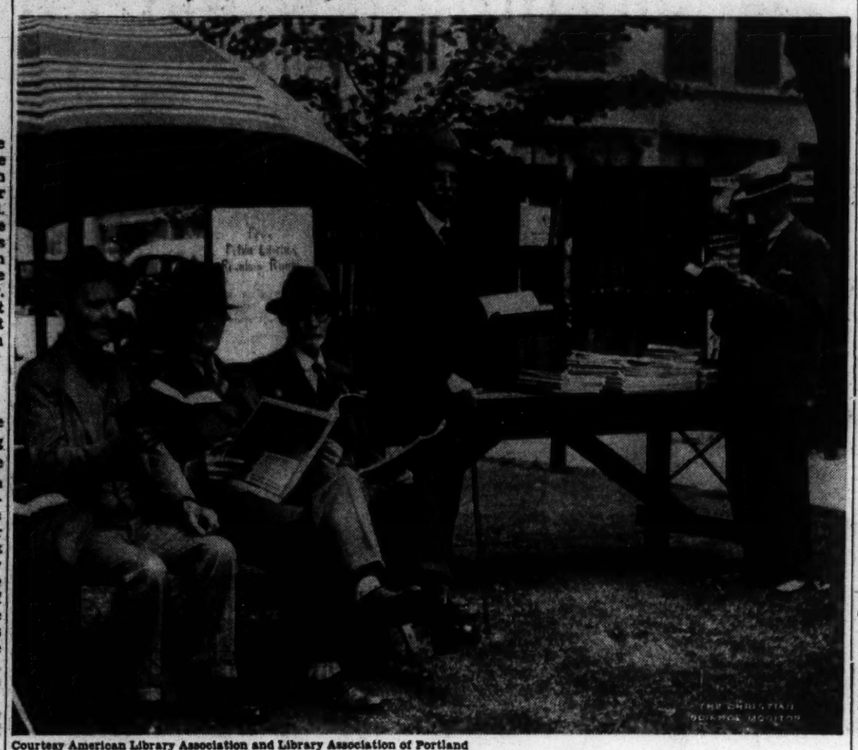
As an experiment in cultural extension work, a program of providing musical education for rural high schools will be tried out this fall by Colby College at Waterville, Maine, subsidized by the Carnegie Foundation of New York City.

The plan, as outlined by Prof. John W. Thomas, Colby's director of music, will begin with four small high schools with an average enrollment of about 70 which hitherto have not been able to afford instruction in music. All within 25 miles of Waterville, these schools are located in Albion, Unity, Freedom and South China.

Mr. Thomas will visit each school once a week for a two-hour period. Half the time will be devoted to an informal lecture on musical theory, supplemented by playing records loaned from the Carnegie Musical Library at Colby. The remainder of the period will be devoted to vocal group work applying the principles explained in the lectures.

To add interest the Colby Musical Club will visit each locality during the year and present a joint concert with the school group. Also, it is planned to hold a festival at Colby in the spring with all four schools taking part. These joint concerts, Mr. Thomas emphasized, will not be competitive in any sense. In fact, he stated, the singing groups will not be formed simply for the purpose of giving public performances, but rather to increase the students' appreciation and command of music by participation in musical expression.

If successful, this experiment will demonstrate the feasibility of a group of small rural high schools combining to support one high grade teacher who would divide his time between the several towns. The Maine Department of Education co-operated in setting up the plan and the officials are watching the outcome with keen interest.



Courtesy American Library Association and Library Association of Portland

Umbrellas Spread Themselves Not Alone in Political Circles

Here is the "umbrella branch" of the Portland, Oregon, Public Library. This summer it has been an active unit of library work. Not new—in fact it is almost a tradition, it is so famous. The first year, 1937, about 400 books were read. Last year approximately 10,000 was the number. Magazines are also available. The "umbrella branch" is in the Lownsdale Park Area.

Here—Kentucky Hill Folk Come to School

Pine Mountain School Region as Depicted by One of Its Artist-Teachers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For two years now, a collection of prints—wood and linoleum cuts—has come winging in to our office annually from the hills of Harlan County, Kentucky. Yes, you have heard of Harlan County, but perhaps not of the Pine Mountain Settlement School. For twenty-six years this school, in the heart of the hills, has been at work—twenty-six years since two brave women, Mrs. Ethel de Long Zande and Miss Katherine Pettit, rode on horseback from the older school at Hindman to found this school at Pine Mountain, on the 136 acres given them by "Uncle" William Creech and his wife, "Aunt Sal."

From Isolated Cabins

"I don't look after wealth for them," said Uncle William, urging these Hindman workers to found a school in this part of the mountains. "I look after the prosperity of our nation. I want all younguns taught to serve the living God. Of course, they won't all do that, but they can have good and evil laid before them and they can choose which they will. I have heart and cravin' that our people may grow better. I have deeded my land to the Pine Mountain Settlement School to be used for school purposes as long as the Constitution of the United States stands. Hopin' it may make a bright and intelligent people. . . ."

Boys and girls at the Settlement School come from mountain cabins way back in the hills. Women and men come for teaching and for help. Books go out from the school in every direction, carried on horseback to "library" points so that people in the scattered highland homes may borrow them.

The beautiful book of 40 selected wood and linoleum cuts that came to us this year is printed and made in the shop by Pine Mountain students. The cuts are by John A. Spelman III, one of the teachers. "At Home in the Hills" is the title, and the book is hand bound by the students. The cuts give "a cross section of Harlan County, Kentucky." Mr. Spelman has captured the sense of isolation and ruggedness in the hill country. Many of the prints are of cabins and out-buildings, and all are richly interpretative of the region in which he works. On this page we reprint, much reduced, two prints, choosing not the ones we count necessarily the best or most interesting, but that happen to be of buildings of the Pine Mountain Settlement School. If you are interested in wood and linoleum cuts, and in the Appalachian Highlands of the American South, you will wish to see this work ("At Home in the Hills," by John A. Spelman III, Pine Mountain Settlement School, Pine Mountain, Kentucky, $2).

And now I want the school itself to tell you of its thrilling and charitable work. The article which follows is reprinted from the October, 1938, Notes From the Pine Mountain Settlement School—Education Editor.

The School Today

Crossing from the far side of Pine Mountain and looking down upon the School, tucked away in the narrow valley, it hardly seems possible that there could be such a place in such remoteness. It fairly blooms! Amid the green well-tended fields the white buildings gleam with promise. Its own uncut forest stands out on the mountain side in contrast to the woods about, preserving in the driest weather moisture for our fields below; and standing behind the Chapel are the stately lovely poplars of the "perfect acre" planted nearly 20 years ago. The straightened creek, the well-drained fields that once were swamp, the ordered beauty everywhere, hide all evidence of the gigantic task that faced the two women. Who would suspect that their first dwelling was an old shed? . . .

Meanwhile, hundreds and hundreds of lives have been touched, and within the confines of the School itself each year one hundred and twenty young people find opportunity unequaled in this area. In keeping with Uncle William's profound observation that "hit's better for folks' characters to larn 'em to do things with their hands"—they learn by doing. Each student shares in the responsibility of maintaining the school, and each day two hours of labor is given in good spirit. A recent guest said repeatedly—"Everyone is so busy and happy."

Careful Study Made

Careful study is made of each student before entrance so that the opportunities of the school may be used to best advantage. For John, perhaps, it seems best that he learn well only the elementary ways of keeping a good garden and not to stay at Pine Mountain too long. While for William it may be best that he plan to go to college. After careful guidance, it seems wise to help Jane go to a nurses' training school, and equally as wise to give Alice only what she needs to be a good housewife and mother. Classroom work is as individualized as possible and there are no grades. Although a detailed and cumulative record is kept, neither marks nor credits are given, because working for them brings hypocrisy and superficiality. But students are taught to evaluate themselves. Reports to parents are written by the students themselves, supplemented only rarely by the staff.

Much time is given to the actual practice of habits of responsibility and inner discipline. A Citizenship Committee of students and staff members meets twice each week and all problems of citizenship are cleared there. Careful and frank discussion of the problems of living together, weighing values, compromising on issues, make valuable training for democracy. Practically every older student has some trust for which he is responsible to the Citizenship Committee. Much of the classroom time is given over to the study of local problems, both social and economic, and because no civics textbook has been written for mountain boys and girls, we have written and printed our own.

Co-operative Store

Each year a new group has as its special task the operation of a student and staff-owned Consumers' Co-operative Store. Much of the group's classroom work is related to the problems of buying wisely and making the most out of a little.

Year by year from the very beginning, the school has sought added opportunity to extend and intensify its community work, and by its interest and supervision, provides inspiration and leadership for the five district elementary schools where young teachers cope alone not only with forty or fifty children, but with poverty and underprivilege. In these schools, Pine Mountain's older students help by giving instruction in handiwork and recreation; and from time to time the teachers meet at Pine Mountain for discussion and guidance.

Unity Within Differences

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is always interesting to hear from those who learn through extensive trips that we are all really close to one another in interests, dreams, and fundamental realities—that "All men are brothers," as the Chinese proverb puts it. Mr. L.'s bus tour also may give others courage to travel far at low expense. There are various ways. Youth Hostelling (for shorter distances) is a favorite of many members of this column, with or without bicycles.—Chairman.

* * *

Oregon

Dear Chairman:

I think it has been about a year since sending my mite to the Youth Round Table. You may be interested to know that as a result of the article I wrote about Santa Barbara over three years ago, a most beautiful friendship has been made with a young man in Canada, who not so long ago came to visit me in my home, his first visit to the United States. While in Boston he arranged for me to meet two other young men from Canada who were there for the meeting. Truly the Monitor is a blessing, and the Youth Round Table is doing its share.

Having recently completed a tour of the United States by bus, I felt sure that the Round Tablers would like to share in just a few of my experiences of good.

Not yielding to the advice of many friends, who thought that the bus would be too weary a trip, I left Portland, Oregon, with joyous enthusiasm and expectancy which sustained me throughout the entire trip. On the bus I found a closer bond of friendliness among the passengers, and I had many interesting discussions.

The most interesting part of my trip, of course, was Boston, where I spent eight days. I made many new friends and was reunited with old ones. It happified me to see so many young people at the meeting from all parts of the United States, Canada, and from across the seas. It indeed symbolized world unity, and never before have I had a clearer sense of the possibility of such a fact. It was such a treat to walk along the streets of Boston and surrounding territory seeing things I had read about.

After leaving Boston I traveled to Florida where I stopped for a short time. The trip through New Orleans, around the Gulf of Mexico and on into California was a real treat. It again was my happy privilege to attend church in Santa Barbara, where a few years ago I witnessed such a spirit of friendliness and brotherly love. This same spirit was still in evidence, even in a greater degree.

As I look back over the whole tour, it seems to me that each section of the United States could be likened unto a foreign country. The New England States have a different history, a different accent, a different climate from all the rest. This is also true about the South. And we will all readily admit that the Pacific Coast is distinct in many respects from the Atlantic Coast. But the point is, all are united to the one common source represented by Washington, D. C. Each state self-governed but all a part of the one big whole, which is rightly called the United States. Could not the world be likewise? I, for one, feel that this is symbolic of a great truism called world peace. This is an important subject for us young people to meditate on, for some of us are bound to be the great thinkers and lawmakers of tomorrow. In the end we all want to be great thinkers wherever we are and whatever we are doing.

(Mr.) W. T. L.

* * *

Tribute to Live Up To

California

Dear Youth Round Tablers:

Charles Kingsley, the popular author of "Westward Ho!" was once asked "What is the secret of your life? Tell me that I may make mine beautiful too." He replied, "I had a friend." Thus we see the importance attached by a noted novelist to a friendship in modeling his life. Indeed, the value of both personal and international friendship, cannot be overestimated. Yes, we want a happy life—and to have a happy life, we must lead a useful life. Did not George Eliot write: "What do we live for, if it is not to make life less difficult for others?"

We have often asked, "What may I do to help solve the world's perplexing problems?" We may help by learning to do the simple, everyday duties (including being a good friend) with as much sincerity as we plan we would with that "Big Opportunity." We may smile, when others frown; speak kindly when others speak unkindly; help, when others hinder—in short, we may be a good friend. Kingsley once wrote, "Only they who fulfill their duty in everyday matters will fulfill them on great occasions."

Let us all undertake to fulfill with just a little more sincerity the simple, everyday task of being a friend. Then perhaps, someone may think of one of us and say, "I had a friend."

(Mr.) W. N. C.

* * *

In checking with a book Mr. N. C.'s first quotation from Charles Kingsley (you see, we editors always check such things to be sure that The Christian Science Monitor will be accurate in what it prints) I was much interested in several other quotations from the author of "Water Babies" and "Westward Ho," and (a favorite of mine among older novels) "Hypatia." In one of his letters, Charles Kingsley writes, "Thank God every morning when you get up that you have something to do that day which must be done whether you like it or not." And in "The Invitation to Tom Hughes" he tells us to—

Do the work that's nearest,
Though it's dull at whiles.
Helping, when you meet them
Lame dogs over stiles;
See in every hedgerow
Marks of angels' feet,
Epics in each pebble
Underneath our feet

It was Mrs. Browning, by the way, who asked him that question which brought in reply the beautiful tribute to friendship.

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

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The Home Forum

Conversation Piece
(Feminine Style)

THE LADY WITH the elegantly glacial look—silver lace, pearls, frosted hair—said: "But, after all, there's really no one quite like Shakespeare, is there? Not *quite* like him, I mean."

(We had been sitting at the next table, in the tearoom, for only a few minutes, but already we had recognized her as the Cultural one of the four.)

"I always feel that there is so much *meaning* in him, so much—"

The lady with the hat like a miniature pagoda and, we suspected, the happy alertness of a kitten to infinitesimal side-issues, chimed in brightly: "And Anne Hathaway's cottage—didn't you simply *love* it! Just like an old-fashioned picture, isn't it? Just exactly!"

"—so much, I mean, really *deep* meaning—"

"You sent me a postcard of it," said the third lady.

"—so that one can go on seeing and seeing him, and each time—"

"Did I, dear? Of what?"

"Of Anne Hathaway's cottage."

"Oh, bother!" the fourth lady, who had been munching cinnamon toast with an air of abstraction, stopped short. "I knew I'd forgotten something! Please somebody remind me to post this letter to Grace."

"*Grace!*" almost shrieked the Kitten, agog.

The third and fourth ladies looked at her inquiringly.

"Grace *Tarry?*"

"No, Grace Edgeworth."

"Oh." Instant deflation.

"—and each time one can, can't one, see more and more—"

"Sugar, please, dear."

"I put it in for you, Charlotte. Two lumps."

"No, dear, I don't think so. That was the last cup."

"But, really, Charlotte, I'm *positive*—"

"Of course," the fourth lady speculated, "if she's to get here in time, she'll have to fly; but she usually does these days, so I suppose she will."

"Grace *Edgeworth?*"

"Yes, Grace Edgeworth."

* * *

The Cultural one took a fresh start. "That reminds me," she said, "of the most extraordinary thing. Did you know that Da Vinci prophesied airplanes? Away back there in—away back *there!* Wasn't it remarkable?"

Momentarily, the fact was accorded full attention.

The Cultural one glowed slightly, gathered strength. "There has never, of course, been anybody quite like him. So *versatile*—"

"They have such nice meals, I always think," said the Kitten, "and those stewardesses—such pretty, helpful girls."

"He painted the Mona Lisa, of course, and—"

"Who, dear?"

"Da Vinci. And—"

"Cream, please, Mabel."

"You sent me a postcard of it," said the third lady.

"No, *cream*, dear."

"—and he—"

"What did I send you a postcard of?"

"Of the Mona Lisa."

"Oh, the Mona Lisa," cried the Kitten. "I just love the Mona Lisa! I can never remember who painted her."

"Da Vinci," said the Cultural one, rather loudly. "Of course, her *proper* name is La Gioconda, and—"

"Those painters were always having two names, weren't they?" said the Kitten cheerfully. "I can't imagine why."

"No, no, not *him—her!*"

"Her?"

"The picture," contributed the third lady, by way of clarification.

"Of course, it's a picture," said the Kitten, a trifle nettled. "I saw it. It's in Paris."

"The proper name for the Mona Lisa," enunciated the Cultural one, as from a very high platform to a very large audience, "is La Gioconda."

"That," said the Kitten, "is just what I was saying. It's so silly for them to have two of them, isn't it?"

* * *

There was a brief lull.

"And even if she *flies*," the fourth lady thoughtfully observed, "she won't have any too much time to spare."

In unison, they passed from toast to pastries; and in the manner of a scholar, jesting nimbly in Latin, the Cultural one said: "Let them eat cake."

"Mm!" discovered the Kitten, with pleasure. "Almond!"

The third lady's eyes glazed for a moment. "I cried and cried at it," she said. "It was so *sad*, and Norma Shearer was so *sweet*, and to think it was all *true!*"

"What is yours, dear? Cherry?"

The Cultural one, momentarily, we felt, taken aback at having hooked a response, made haste to support it. "Yes, indeed!" she assured the third lady. "Though of course one gets a much more authentic picture in the book by—in the *book*. But I always think one does, don't you? I simply couldn't put it down when I read it, and do you know what I kept on thinking? I kept on thinking what a wonderful play Shakespeare would have made of her life!"

"Whose life?" inquired the Kitten. "Mona Lisa's?"

She was enlightened; and: "Oh, Marie Antoinette!" she cried. "I just love everything about Marie Antoinette. And Versailles—isn't it *marvelous*? All those steps. Did I send you a postcard, dear?"

"Yes," said the third lady.

"I was just saying," continued the Cultural one in slightly heightened tones, "that I always think what a wonderful play Shakespeare would have made of her life."

The Kitten, bright-eyed, fork in mid-air, was arrested. "Goodness," she said, "*wouldn't* he! I wonder why he didn't—"

A fifth lady, passing toward the door with another group, stopped short suddenly beside the table. "Why, *girls!*"

There was a shrill and complicated babble. Amazement; delight. A miraculous meeting, one gathered, of ships in mid-ocean, of caravans running head-on in the Sahara. Gradually words emerged from the hubbub.

"A matinée? My dears, how lovely! What did you see?"

More hubbub.

"Henry IV? Oh, that's very good, isn't it?"

The Kitten's voice rang out gladly. "Good," she said, "it's simply *marvelous!* We haven't been able to stop talking about it for a single minute."

DORIS PEEL

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$12.00	Three months	$3.00
Six months	$6.00	One month	$1.00

Single Copies, 5 Cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
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Cette figure vous montre Comme on Imprime les planches de taille douce.

Photograph by Courtesy of the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, to The Christian Science Monitor

A PRINTMAKER'S WORKSHOP OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY: *An Engraving by Abraham Bosse*

ABRAHAM BOSSE (1602-1676) was an architect, engraver, and etcher. As author of one of the earliest expositions on the art of engraving, he left in written description and graphic illustration a valuable record of the practice of print-making in the seventeenth century. This engraving is one of a series in which he represented the process employed in executing sculpture, etching, and line engraving.

Here may be read the inscription, "This picture shows how to print plates of line engraving." In smaller script is a description of the details of the process. Illustrated are three print-makers, the one to the left inking a plate with the palm of his hand; to the right another craftsman is pulling an impression; in the rear are to be seen several prints hanging over a cord, drying. At the bottom we read that this print was made in Paris in 1642.

Suiting an Architecture to a Country

THE RENAISSANCE BEGAN in Italy because Italy was the first country to be touched by the new prosperity. It thereupon found its way to the rest of Europe, closely following the different trade routes. And the way in which it usually made itself first of all manifest was by an outbreak of a widespread interest in architecture.

It is impossible to define the Renaissance style of architecture as you can define and classify the flowers or the birds according to certain definite sets of rules: so many petals and so many stamens and all the rest of it. For architecture, which is that form of art in which the soul of a people best expresses itself, bears a very close resemblance to our trees. Trees are always the most conspicuous part of any landscape, but when you begin to transplant them into a different soil, all sorts of strange things may happen to them. Unless they are most carefully cultivated by a small army of picked gardeners, they will develop into something quite different from what they had been in the beginning.

It is the same with architecture. Two dozen countries will go in for the Romanesque or will decide to build according to the Gothic formula. They will start from the same general principles. They may even copy each other's blueprints. But during the actual process of construction, something always happens and the results are apt to be most surprising.

Take those Greek temples we have erected along the banks of the Potomac and many of which were built absolutely according to the Greek originals. They may have looked magnificent against a Greek background, but it takes a lot of patriotism to accept them amidst their new surroundings.

The Italians must have felt something of this sort when almost instinctively they shied away from the Gothic. They probably never reasoned it out and I am quite sure they had not the slightest idea why they should feel such a profound dislike for this product of a foreign clime. But people endowed with great national sensitiveness can often come to the right conclusion by a process of intuition, while their much more logical neighbors, with all their slide rules and adding machines, get everything all wrong.

But the moment they were once more on familiar ground, the moment they were once more a nation of city dwellers as their ancestors had been before them, the Italians seem to have realized that the Romans' way of building was the best of all possible styles for their own social needs and for their own landscape. And so they returned to the classical style of a thousand years before, and the moment they did this, Gothic was reduced to the second rank and Italy once more became the great artistic center of the Western World and Italy set the pace as it had done in the days of the Caesars.—From "The Arts of Mankind," by HENDRIK WILLEM VAN LOON. (New York: Simon and Schuster.)

Midsummer Sky

Climb, bird, through day round of metaled sky
In clouds beyond clouds where those who watch
Must shade the eye to sight the fading point
And climbing bird and drifting cloud are one.
Both white and moving and August far.

JOHN RITCHEY

The Vicissitudes of Nest Building

September 3, 1897

JUST AFTER BREAKFAST I spent nearly half-an-hour watching two Gray Squirrels which were building a nest in a tall, slender white pine fully sixty feet above the ground. The tree is one of a group of a dozen or more standing on the north slope of Ball's Hill. The Squirrels were working very hard and steadily collecting oak twigs with bunches of leaves attached. In order to get these, they ran down the pine quite to the ground and thence rambled off into the woods beyond my range of sight, always returning within two or three minutes, however. In no instance did either of them attempt to bring more than one twig at a time and even this burden seemed to embarass their movements greatly; especially when, as was often the case, they climbed one of the other pines and crossed to the next by leaping from branch to branch. It was surprising to see the boldness with which they sprang from the tip of a slender and often dead and brittle branch to the extremity of another over a gap of three or four feet in width and at a height of fifty or sixty feet.

I was just saying to myself that their judgment in matters of this kind must be infallible when a startling catastrophe occurred. Both animals had met at the nest and had just entered it together when the whole structure gave way and came tumbling down to the ground, breaking up into fragments as it struck against the branches during its descent. How the Squirrels managed to escape falling with it is a mystery, but just as it started one ran out and after it had got well under way I saw the other hanging by *one forepaw only*, but that seemed to be quite enough for he almost immediately recovered himself and got back on the upper side of the branch. They both took the loss of their home very coolly, although literally not a single fragment of it remained in place. Some few of the twigs had lodged lower down and these the Squirrels visited and inspected in turn, but they showed no disposition to replace any of them.—From "October Farm," by WILLIAM BREWSTER. (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press.)

Uplifted Thought

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE TEACHING OF Christian Science, with its joy and inspiration, is available to all. Two inquirers, who were looking into this religion, remarked that they might understand but little of its teachings, but that its literature was the most uplifting they had read. Men and women bowed down with care who have visited the offices of Christian Science practitioners, have frequently testified that their thought was greatly uplifted when there. Similarly, a large proportion of the testimonies of healing given at the Wednesday evening testimony meetings in Christian Science churches, and the testimonies in the Christian Science periodicals, express gratitude for the physical benefits received, and even greater appreciation for what they describe as spiritually uplifted thought.

How may we, here and now, attain this exalted state of consciousness? Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 505), "Spirit imparts the understanding which uplifts consciousness and leads into all truth." While Christian people use the terms God and Spirit interchangeably, and acknowledge God to be supreme, omnipotent, omnipresent, and omniscient, comparatively few as yet acknowledge that, since there is but one God, there must be but one Spirit, or Mind. As spiritually awakened thought becomes aware of the allness of Spirit, expressed in harmony, freedom, and healing, heaven unfolds and peace replaces the turmoil of error.

Exaltation through spiritual illumination is not an emotional state; rather is it based upon the scientific understanding of God. To understand Mrs. Eddy's statement (*ibid.*, p. 522) that "existence, separate from divinity, Science explains as impossible," is to see that God, divine Principle, is eternally reflected by His idea, man. In the story of creation, as found in the first chapter of Genesis, it is stated that man was made in God's likeness; and since God is Spirit, man, as His reflection or image, is spiritual.

Man is idea, the image of Mind. He is not "of the earth, earthy," but partakes of the nature of and coexists with his divine Principle, God. Man has always been the child of the Father, although this relationship has been largely obscured by the claim of life or selfhood apart from God, which appeared, as related in the second chapter of Genesis, when "there went up a mist from the earth." Such a claim has no truth, no power, no reality.

Should the truth of man's spiritual nature, as revealed in Christian Science, seem to be beyond what human thought can accept, it is helpful to recall that it has Biblical authority. Spiritual values are substantial and eternal, while materiality is insubstantial and temporary.

Christ Jesus, the Way-shower to harmonious living, could never have entertained thoughts of depression or self-condemnation, for he knew so perfectly man's oneness with the Father. In his great Sermon on the Mount he uplifted the thought of his hearers to the contemplation of the qualities of purity and love, component parts of perfection. He said (Matthew 5:48), "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." Materiality is without intelligence or reality; it is mortal belief which passes away.

The prophet Habakkuk distinguished between material and spiritual values when, with uplifted thought, he declared that even if every material thing—even that which was considered essential—were removed, still would he "rejoice in the Lord." Although the fig tree, the vine, the olive, and the field should all fail, even if the flocks and herds should be cut off, yet he said (Habakkuk 3:18), "I will joy in the God of my salvation."

Sorrow, lack, sickness, and sin have no place in God's spiritual creation, and as we keep thought uplifted, rejoicing in the perfection of man as God's idea, error disappears. However aggressive, pretentious, or active error may seem to be, its futility and nothingness are seen when spiritual understanding discerns the real man to be the reflection of God. A thousand voices may advocate material pleasure, material means of supply, material methods of healing or reformation, but nothing can change the truth that man is eternally the reflection of God. Men may strive for position, power, or pleasure, yet exalted spiritual thought perceives that to seek "first the kingdom of God," is to find the way of harmonious living, and the means by which all things right and necessary are provided.

To those who have turned to Christian Science and have found themselves healed, and the burden of sorrow and care lightened, it soon becomes clear that no human personality, optimism, or learning could have accomplished such a change. They learn, instead, that healing follows the uplifted consciousness that God is All, and man is His reflection.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

La Pensée qui s'élève

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

RICHES EN JOIE et en inspiration, les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne sont accessibles à tous. Deux chercheurs qui examinaient cette religion déclarèrent qu'au premier abord, ils étaient loin de saisir tout ce qu'elle enseigne; mais quant aux écrits qu'elle inspire, eux n'avaient jamais rien lu qui les élevât davantage. Souvent des personnes accablées de soucis sont allées consulter un praticien de la Science Chrétienne; et pendant cette entrevue elles ont ressenti, comme elles l'ont dit plus tard, une grande élévation mentale. En outre, parmi les témoignages de guérison donnés aux réunions du mercredi soir ou publiés dans les périodiques Scientistes Chrétiens, beaucoup expriment une vive reconnaissance pour le rétablissement physique, mais une gratitude encore plus profonde au sujet de ce qu'ils nomment l'élévation spirituelle.

Comment pouvons-nous atteindre, ici même et dès maintenant, à ces hauteurs de la conscience? Mary Baker Eddy déclare, à la page 505 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "L'Esprit communique la compréhension qui élève la conscience et conduit dans toute la vérité." Les chrétiens savent que Dieu et Esprit sont deux mots interchangeables; ils admettent que Dieu est suprême, omnipotent, omniprésent, omniscient; mais il est encore relativement faible le nombre de ceux qui reconnaissent que puisqu'il y a un seul Dieu, il doit y avoir un seul Esprit ou Entendement. Quand la pensée spirituellement réveillée entrevoit la totalité de l'Esprit, qui s'exprime par l'harmonie, la liberté, la guérison, alors le ciel se découvre et la paix remplace le tumulte de l'erreur.

Loin d'être un état émotif, l'élévation due aux lumières spirituelles repose sur la compréhension scientifique de Dieu. "La Science explique que l'existence en dehors de la divinité est chose tout à fait impossible" (*ibid.*, p. 522), affirme Mrs. Eddy; comprendre cela, c'est voir que Dieu, le Principe divin, est éternellement reflété par l'homme, Son idée. Le récit de la création que donne le premier chapitre de la Genèse déclare que l'homme est créé à la ressemblance de Dieu; or puisque Dieu est Esprit, l'homme en tant qu'image ou réflexion divine, est spirituel.

L'homme est idée, l'image de l'Entendement. Il n'est pas "de terre, de poussière," mais il participe de la nature du Principe divin, de Dieu, avec lequel il coexiste. L'homme a toujours été l'enfant du Père, quoique ce rapport ait été dans une grande mesure obscurci par la prétention d'une vie ou d'une individualité en dehors de Dieu. Selon le recit que contient le deuxième chapitre de la Genèse, cette prétention apparut quand "une vapeur montait de la terre;" mais elle n'a ni vérité, ni pouvoir, ni réalité.

La Science Chrétienne révèle la nature spirituelle de l'homme; si cette vérité semble dépasser ce que peut admettre le penser humain, souvenons-nous qu'elle a pour elle l'autorité de la Bible. Les valeurs spirituelles sont substantielles, éternelles, tandis que la matérialité est à la fois insubstantielle et temporaire.

Le Christ Jésus, le Conducteur qui nous a montré le chemin de la vie harmonieuse, n'aurait pu entretenir les pensées déprimantes ou la condamnation de soi-même, car il savait parfaitement que l'homme est un avec le Père. Dans son admirable Sermon sur la montagne, il éleva la pensée de ses auditeurs jusqu'à la contemplation de l'amour et de la pureté, qui sont parmi les éléments de la perfection. Il dit (Matthieu 5:48): "Soyez donc parfaits, comme votre Père céleste est parfait." La matérialité n'a ni intelligence ni réalité; c'est une croyance mortelle qui passe.

Dans une pensée très haute, le prophète Habacuc distinguait les valeurs matérielles d'avec les spirituelles lorsqu'il déclarait que si toutes les choses matérielles — même celles qu'on croit indispensables — venaient à manquer, il se réjouirait encore "en l'Éternel." Si le figuier, la vigne, l'olivier, les champs ne donnaient plus de nourriture, même si les troupeaux disparaissaient, le prophète garderait cette attitude (Habacuc 3:18): "Je veux... tressaillir de joie dans le Dieu qui me délivrera."

Dans la création spirituelle de Dieu, le chagrin, le manque, la maladie ou le péché n'ont aucune place; et quand notre pensée reste sur les hauteurs, quand nous nous réjouissons de la perfection qui caractérise l'homme en tant qu'idée de Dieu, l'erreur disparaît. L'erreur peut sembler fort agressive, prétentieuse, active; mais on en voit l'impuissance et le néant lorsque la compréhension spirituelle perçoit que l'homme réel est la réflexion de Dieu. Il est possible que des voix innombrables préconisent les plaisirs matériels, les méthodes matérielles pour obtenir soit les ressources, soit la santé ou le retour au bien; pourtant l'homme est à jamais la réflexion de Dieu, et rien ne changera cette vérité. Que d'humains recherchent avec ardeur les belles situations, le pouvoir, le plaisir! Mais la pensée spirituellement élevée se rend compte que chercher "premièrement le royaume de Dieu" c'est trouver la voie de l'existence harmonieuse et le moyen d'obtenir toutes les choses légitimes ou nécessaires.

Ayant eu recours à la Science Chrétienne, beaucoup se sont trouvés guéris et ont senti s'alléger leur fardeau d'affliction ou d'inquiétude; dans ce cas, ils ont bientôt reconnu que ce n'est point l'optimisme, le savoir, ou quelque personnalité humaine qui auraient pu produire un changement pareil. Ils apprennent par contre que la guérison est le résultat d'une conscience élevée pour laquelle Dieu est Tout, tandis que l'homme est Sa réflexion.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Bermuda Night

Under the moon
The white roads of the island
Run like ribbons.
If you listen,
The cedar trees and the oleanders
Will have something to say.
Even beyond them
A carriage bell, the faint trot of a horse
Send greeting.
The roof-tops are powdered
So that, almost, a sweep of the hand
Might dust them of snow.
And further, further away
The water is folding on itself
Like silver paper.

ANNEKE VAN ZINDRAN

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With Key to the Scriptures
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Mary Baker Eddy

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Call of 'Old Home Week' Brings Newporters Back

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 29—Hundreds of former Newporters were pouring into this city today ready to participate in the many festivities of "Old Home Week" which officially starts tonight with the presentation of a huge pageant to be given in the Freebody Park Stadium. The celebration will be brought to a close Saturday with a mammoth Block Party on Washington Square against the background of the Old Colony House. Gov. William H. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Vanderbilt will lead the grand march under an archway across the road.

Many homes in the city are holding open house where old acquaintances and friendships are being renewed and where new friends are being made.

The remainder of the week will be filled with interesting and colorful events including an International Float Parade on Friday afternoon.

The pageant, which has a cast of 1,000 persons, will be staged for four consecutive nights. Depicting some of the most dramatic episodes in Newport history, the pageant is shown on a 300-foot stage, illuminated with vari-colored lights.

From the prologue, which reveals the Spirit of Aquidneck, the Indian name for the island, and her attendants, slumbering on the unexplored shore, and then the arrival of the Indians, the Vikings, Verrazano, the Florentine, sailing beneath the colors of France, then the Dutch traders and at last the English, and their welcome to the Island by the Spirit of Aquidneck, the pageant moves on to a succession of brilliant pantomimes with the narration broadcast by the loudspeakers at vantage points in the big park.

The first episode shows the Purchase of the Island on March 24, 1638, and certain other islands in the bay, which were bought from the Indians by a committee of the followers of Anne Hutchinson, led by William Coddington and Dr. John Clarke. They met Canonicus, Miantonomi, Wanumetonomy and other Indians sachems somewhere on the western shore of Narragansett Bay and consummated the agreement.

The beginning of Newport and its illustrious career is shown in the following episode when on April 28, 1639, a group of settlers, who had lived for a year at what is now Portsmouth, decided to move to the south end of the Island. They drew up a Compact, setting up a government under which the first town meeting was held on May 16, 1639. The scene combines the events of a series of these meetings.

One of the most popular of the scenes is the Gay Nineties. The activities of the summer colony here during the last quarter of the nineteenth century has been sung in song and story. This shows a picnic and other events of the period with ancient bicycles in use.

The Navy in Newport is a dramatic scene, with real Naval interest lent by the sponsors, Rear Admiral Edward C. Kalbfus, U. S. N., President of the Naval War College, Capt. Leo F. Welch, U. S. N., commanding officer at the Naval Training Station, and Capt. Thomas Withers, U. S. N., commanding at the Naval Torpedo Station.

The pageant ends with the episode of "Newport Today."

House of 'Oceanborn Mary' Reveals Its Pirate Treasure

By Wanda MacDowell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HENNIKER, N. H.—Romantic interest and tradition that might furnish material for a scenario writer abounds in Oceanborn Mary's house near this town, equal in tradition to any of the historic houses that dot the New England landscape.

In about as isolated a spot as can be found in this day of the motorcar, far off a main highway, over a dirt road and up a steep hill, one comes suddenly upon a breathtaking view of the mountains of southern New Hampshire and in a wide clearing stands the colonial mansion.

Obviously, none of the historical societies have yet "discovered" this house or given any garden parties or teas for the benefit of its restoration.

It is weather-beaten and a bit dilapidated. But the dignity of its pre-Revolutionary grandeur remains to interest the adventurer into this region.

Pirates and Treasure

Pirates and buried treasure play an important part in the traditional history of this house which stood for many a long year unoccupied before the present owner, L. M. H. Roy, a writer and artist of Minnesota, desiring a New England farm, bought the place unseen, through an agent.

When Mr. Roy and his mother took possession they soon learned the reason for the house's long untenanted state was the general belief that the place was haunted, which the new owner considered fortunate, as priceless antiques and early American relics had been left intact in the attic.

The story of Oceanborn Mary's house is, according to Mr. Roy and the oldest inhabitants of the region, that a company of immigrants were coming from England to settle in Londonderry, N. H., in 1720, when their ship was becalmed not far off Boston Harbor and was boarded by pirates. The leader of the gang had bound all on board and was about to have them walk the plank when he went below to be sure all were on deck. There he found the captain's wife with a new baby. Their helplessness touched the pirate and he said if he could name the baby he would let the prisoners go.

After naming the child Mary, after his own mother, the pirate, who it is believed was an English gentleman carrying on pirate activities under an assumed name, returned to his own ship but soon came back with a bolt of beautiful silk, for Mary's wedding dress. But that wasn't the last that Mary was to see of the pirate. Having named her, he kept an eye on her throughout her childhood, showering her with gifts from far places. When she married a man by the name of Wallace her gown was made of the silk given her the day she was named and pieces of it are still in the possession of her descendants and Mr. Roy has a piece.

Built by Slaves

When this strange pirate retired from the high seas and wanted a place to hide his treasure, he built this mansion not so very far from Mary's home. The story goes that it was built by slaves and the materials were brought up the Merrimac River to the Contoocook River then hauled up the hill. The house obviously was designed by a fine architect as its proportions are perfect and it has all the earmarks of the best buildings of the Revolutionary period and could have been built only by a man of wealth and culture.

Still, there are evidences of the sea captain in the sloping floor of the kitchen, and all the floors that

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and vicinity: Increasing cloudiness this afternoon, followed by rain late this afternoon, followed by rain late tonight and Wednesday; continued moderately cool; increasing northeasterly winds, becoming fresh to strong off the coast.

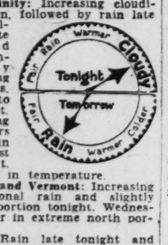
Maine: Increasing cloudiness, showers Wednesday and in extreme southwest portion tonight. Not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Increasing cloudiness, occasional rain and slightly warmer in south portion tonight. Wednesday showers, cooler in extreme north portion.

Massachusetts: Rain late tonight and Wednesday, not much change in temperature.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Rain tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong northeast winds over south portion and increasing easterly winds becoming fresh over north portion; overcast, rain Wednesday and over south portion tonight.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	66	76	Minneapolis	68	86
Bermuda	81	87	New Orleans	75	92
Chicago	63	80	New York	67	76
Denver	59	90	Norfolk	66	74
Kansas City	50	82	Philadelphia	67	76
Los Angeles	65	85	St. Louis	64	82
Miami	77	90	San Francisco	59	74
			Washington	67	78

A—7:30 a. m. E. D. S. T., Aug. 29.
B—Maximum, Aug. 28.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 12:02 a. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Wednesday, 12:26 p. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:55 p. m.

Boston Streets Ring with Cheers as Veterans Go on Parade

By a Staff Photographer

Scenes in Connection With Annual Encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars

(1) Miriam Hunn and Audrey Beaudal, drum majors, Liberty Girls Drum Corps, Gretna, Louisiana. (2) Automobile locomotive brought from Miami, Florida, to start a campaign to obtain the 1940 V. F. W. convention for that city, used in the parade today after its 1,500-mile jaunt from the South. (3) Fort Dearborn V. F. W. Post, Drum and Bugle Corps. (4) Lewis P. Fulton, of V. F. W. Post 1156, New York City, gets a shoe shine as he prepares for the parade. (5) Hugh Wilson, United States Ambassador to Germany, who addressed the veterans on the neutrality issue last night.

Old Colony Cut Of Stations Is Off Till Jan. 1

Following bondholders' decision to continue service, utilities board drops hearings.

In the wake of the decision of bondholders of the Old Colony Railroad to continue passenger service until Jan. 1, Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission today postponed until further notice its public hearings scheduled for Sept. 11 which were to allow commuters to air their demands for continuance of rail facilities to and from Boston.

Action of bondholders in deferring abandonment, originally scheduled for Sept. 24, was taken at the request of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to permit his special investigating commission to study means either of putting the lines back on their feet, financially, or of welding them into a proposed system of co-ordinated transportation throughout eastern Massachusetts.

The conference also decided to consider proposed revisions of services for the 43 passenger stations facing abandonment. Already the line has abolished passenger service at 88 stations.

During yesterday's conference, Judge C. C. Hincks of the Federal District Court of Connecticut held that "the subject matter is of such magnitude that it will unquestionably be referred to the United States Supreme Court."

Clipper Used To Overtake Forgetful Man

A Wellesley man, Charles M. Fauci, Jr., today is on his way to New York to board a Pan American trans-Atlantic clipper ship tomorrow for Lisbon, Portugal—all because a prominent Worcester attorney sailed from Boston without his passport, European tour tickets, and important legal documents for the settlement of an estate in Italy.

The attorney, Arthur M. Barnes, in the rush that always comes when one is preparing to board a trans-Atlantic liner, found himself far out at sea on the Italian liner Vulcania without the important papers.

Mr. Barnes immediately radioed Harold J. Feistel, New England Manager of the Italian Line, of his plight and asked what could be done to save him from an embarrassing situation. A decision was quickly reached to dispatch a courier with the papers on Pan American's clipper ship tomorrow. The huge flying boat will reach Lisbon Thursday, a day ahead of the Vulcania's scheduled arrival.

If the proper connection isn't made at Lisbon, Mr. Fauci, the son of Charles M. Fauci, of Boston and Medford, prominent in the import business, will continue on to Italy to deliver the papers.

Local Preference Urged for Jobs On Housing Projects

A city council committee of five will confer with members of the Boston Housing Authority, labor union officials and representatives of a building wrecking firm in an effort to obtain preference for Boston residents in the hiring of workmen at Charlestown and Mission Hill housing projects, the Boston City Council decided yesterday.

The Council voted to hold an executive session Friday in order to confer with Chairman John A. Breen of the Housing Authority, union officials, and representatives of the trucking concerns.

Final approval was given a $1,500,000 loan order submitted by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin for funding part of the city's share of the 1938 State deficit.

The Council voted to urge Mayor Tobin to fill vacancies in the Police Department which have occurred since last November.

A new city ordinance to limit speed of busses on Blue Hill Avenue, Dorchester, to 10 miles an hour was proposed by Councilor Sidney Rosenberg, who declared steps must be taken to reduce the accident toll on that highway. After the Council had amended the motion to include Seaver Street, and Charles Street, West End, Corporation Council Henry Parkman Jr. was requested to draw up a suitable ordinance.

Attention! March! Veteran Throngs on Parade

By Roland Sawyer

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Downtown Boston took a half holiday today. At high noon came the rumble of drums, the shrill of clarion trumpets, the thud of marching feet. It was the big parade of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the big show of the Fortieth National Encampment being held in Boston this week.

The parade started about two o'clock when Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Adj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, the honorary military staffs, and the mounted police moved down Beacon Street from Massachusetts Avenue.

Governor Saltonstall rode a dapple grey mount.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, arriving by plane from New York at noon, led the New York delegations.

All afternoon and into the evening the spectacle was scheduled to last. Nearly 50,000 were to march. There were to be over 100 bands from veterans posts all over the country. There were floats, clowns, and military units. As last minute plans were completed, those in charge said the parade would take six hours to pass a given point.

While thotisands poured into the city from Greater Boston, from the State, from New England cities, and beyond to join the throng of veterans already here, others poured out of offices, stores, and public buildings. A half holiday had been generally declared.

In keeping with the usual display of interest in military spectacles, crowds gathered early along the parade route, in the reviewing stands and bleachers, at the State House and the City Hall plaza. As Governor Saltonstall rode past the State House it was estimated 1,200 were crowded in the stand, on the stone steps, and in the balconies.

Before the crowds came out, veterans groups, resplendent in gaudy uniforms, were active in the various downtown hotels. At the Statler, headquarters for the convention, two large drum and bugle corps assembled in the lobby to practice. First came the Royal Oak, Mich., contingent which paraded around the lobby with fortissimo, the hotel virtually shaking under the vibrations.

After a momentary peace and quiet nothing more than the babble of a few hundred voices echoing between the lobby and mezzanine, detonations of drums again rent the air. This time it was the Ford Dearborn (Mich.) Drum and Bugle Corps.

In the rush and tustle of preparation for the parade, a slight misfortune overtook the delegation from the V. F. W. Police Post of Detroit. It all came about this morning when the delegates found themselves without pants.

Plans had been made for the Detroit delegates to present Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty with an especially struck medal for his work as general chairman of the convention. The medal was sent by Mayor Richard W. Reading of Detroit. Commissioner Timilty, friends, department aides, and photographers were on hand at police headquarters at 10 o'clock, the hour of presentation.

In fact everyone was there but the Detroit delegation and the medal. Fifteen minutes passed; then half an hour. Some in the group began to finger their watches. After three quarters of an hour came a telephone call. It was Sgt. August Rand of the Detroit group.

"We can't come over for the presentation," he told Commissioner Timilty's secretary, "Because we're without pants." All the delegates, it seems, had sent the paints of their uniforms to the cleaner and these had not come back. Sergeant Rand promised the Commissioner his delegates would get pants somewhere for the parade. He promised to present the medal later.

U. S. Neutrality Act Attacked

(Continued from Page 1)

country, Admiral Stirling asserted that the Nation risks a victory of the dictators over France and Great Britain by adhering to neutrality. Such a victory would bring the dictators to the doors of the United States, and its interests in various parts of the world, he declared.

Failure to support France and Great Britain at this time, due to a neutrality policy, would be for the United States to lose all it fought for in the last war, warned Admiral Stirling. If there is another war it will be "a continuation of the last," he said, adding:

"I submit most earnestly that the result to us of a dictatorial victory on the seas would be far more harmful than our going into the war to prevent such a victory."

Admiral Stirling, stating that he stood on former President Theodore Roosevelt's formula for peace, called for a two-ocean navy and an invincible air force. He summed up his message to the V. F. W. as follows:

"There is but one way to keep us out of war; for war not to happen. Therefore as an important organ of this complicated world, we should, instead of keeping out of foreign disputes that will affect our prosperity and security, go into them with both feet. By all means offer our good offices, but if that is spurned, then offer them our fleet to be laid in the scales and see how the balance appears. Possibly then our good offices might be accepted."

Speaking in a similarly critical tone of the neutrality law—but not of the principle—Hugh Wilson, Ambassador to Germany, who has been in the United States since November when he was called back by President Roosevelt for report and consultation following an anti-Semitic outbreak in that country, addressed the V. F. W. last night.

The threat of shutting out American foodstuffs and raw materials to world markets "is a definite encouragement to those abroad who argue that their countries be made economically self-sufficient so that in time of crisis they will not be deprived of essential goods," said Mr. Wilson.

Without specifying the Administration by name, he scored the policy of free trade as an instrument of economic recovery "by the relaxation of tariff barriers and eliminating of excessive obstacles to exchange of goods" while simultaneously threatening to close the Nation's markets to all engaged in hostilities.

Delaney Resigns As Liquidating Agent For Closed Banks

John Lacey Delaney resigned today as liquidating agent for closed Massachusetts banks, a post to which he had been appointed by former Gov. Charles F. Hurley. Mr. Delaney explained that he wished to be free to run for Mayor of Cambridge.

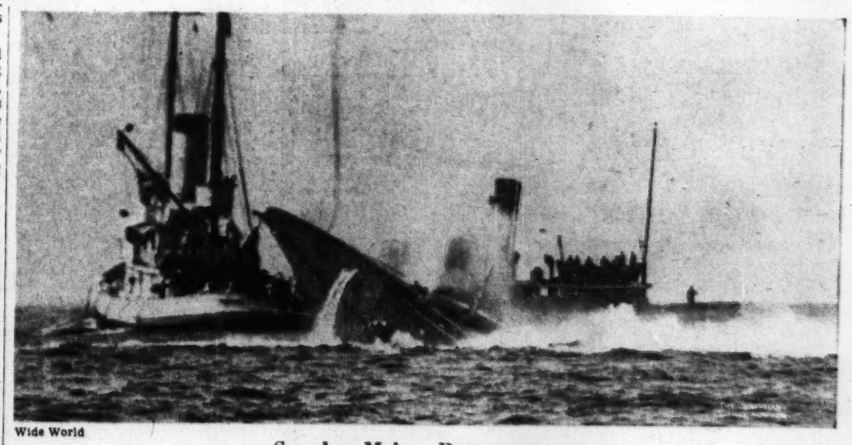
Mr. Delaney's action had not been unexpected since Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and William P. Husband Jr., State Bank Commissioner, had recommended the establishment of a separate division for liquidation of closed banks, with Garrett S. Hoag of Wellesley, as director.

Resunk Squalus Fails to Dismay Rescuers

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 29 (AP)—Undismayed by their failure to hoist the submarine Squalus to the surface as planned, salvagers called for two more pontoons today preparatory to another lifting effort Wednesday.

The pontoons will be attached to the bow of the $4,000,000 craft which thrust itself above the surface of the Atlantic yesterday only to return to its resting place in 90 feet of water.

Although the stern of the Squalus, with two pontoons attached was brought practically to the surface 45 minutes later, the salvage crew was unable to force the bow back to the surface after hours of pumping air into the hull and Rear Admiral C. W. Cole finally issued orders to drop the craft back to the ocean bottom.



Wide World

Squalus Makes Reappearance

The United States Navy submarine Squalus with a burden of 26 bodies was again brought briefly to the Atlantic's surface off Portsmouth, N. H., yesterday. But the craft was dropped back to the ocean bottom after hours of pumping air into the hull failed to bring both ends to the surface. Photo shows the bow of the Squalus as it struck surface in a smother of foaming water. The two tugs in the background are the salvage craft Falcon and Wandank.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
The Lane Sisters in "Daughters Courageous." 3:20, 6:20, 9:20. Also "Parents on Trial" with Jean Parker, 1:35, 5:05, 8:05.

Coolidge Corner—
"Charlie Chan in Reno," Sidney Toler and Ricardo Cortez. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Second Fiddle," with Sonja Henie and Tyrone Power. 3:35, 6:35, 9:45.

Keith Memorial—
"Stanley and Livingstone," starring Spencer Tracy. 9:35 a. m., 12:45. Also "Unexpected Father," with Sandy, Mischa Auer, Dennis O'Keefe and Shirley Ross. 11:20 a. m. Previews at 7 and 10 "In Name Only," with Carole Lombard, Cary Grant and Kay Francis. Also at 2:30, 5:30 and 8:30. "Frontier Marshall," with Randolph Scott and Nancy Kelly.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Shirley Temple in "Susannah of the Mounties." Also "Sorority House," with Anne Shirley and James Ellison. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45 p. m.

Fenway and Paramount—
"The Magnificent Fraud," with Akim Tamiroff, Lloyd Nolan and Patricia Morison. Fenway: 2:10, 4:50, 7:25, 10:05. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Chicken Wagon Family," with Jane Withers and Leo Carrillo. Fenway, 1, 3:35, 6:15, 8:55. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:30.

Radio—Page 10

Tremont—
Robert Donat in "Thirty-nine Steps." Also Chas. Laughton in "Henry the VIII." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Wall Street Cowboy," starring Roy Rogers. 10:53 a. m., 1:25, 3:59, 6:32, 9:05 Also "Good Girls Go to Paris," with Melvyn Douglas and Joan Blondell. 9:30, 11:56 a. m., 2:29, 5:02, 7:35, 10:08.

State and Orpheum—
"The Wizard of Oz," featuring Judy Garland, Ray Bolger, Jack Haley, Frank Morgan and Bert Lahr. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:15. Also "Blondie Takes a Vacation," featuring Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake and Larry Simms. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 9.

Scollay and Modern—
"Hotel for Women," with Elsa Maxwell. Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Modern: 10:45 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:50, 9:30. Also "Island of Lost Men," with J. Carroll Naish, Anna May Wong and Anthony Quinn. Scollay: 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:30. Modern: 9:35 a. m., 12:15, 2:55, 5:35, 8:20.

University—
Robert Donat in "Goodbye, Mr. Chips." 2:35, 5:50, 9:10. Also the Jones Family in "Everybody's Baby." 1:30, 4:40, 8:05.

Fine Arts—
"Kameradschaft," 1, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40. Also Walt Disney Academy Award Review: 2:20, 4:30, 6:40, 8:50.

Trans-Lux—
Deanna Durbin in "Three Smart Girls Grow Up." 10:38 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7:05, 9:55. Also "Let Us Live," starring Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Sullivan and Ralph Bellamy. 12, 2:58, 5:40, 8:30.

Normandie—
"It's a Wonderful World," with Claudette Colbert and James Stewart. Also "Some Like It Hot," with Gene Krupa and Bob Hope.

Uptown—
"I Stole a Million. 2:35, 5:40, 8:40. Also "Second Fiddle," featuring Sonja Henie, Rudy Vallee and Mary Healy. 1, 4, 7, 10:05.

Repertory—
"Lucky Night," with Robert Taylor and Myrna Loy. Also "Persons in Hiding," with J. C. Naish. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Metropolitan—
"The Star Maker," with Bing Crosby, Louise Campbell, Linda Ware and Ned Sparks. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Bulldog Drummond's Bride." 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:35.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on American Rooms by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Radio Promises Rich Season Of Music in Large Variety

Behind the Microphone

Music for the microphone—rather than music merely cut or adapted to it—seems to be receiving more than ever the attention of radio program makers during the coming fall and winter season.

From opera to hill billy music is to be the range of the experiment this coming season. Even the label of jazz is to be removed from native and indigenous American music to show its earthiness and to dispel the impression that it is only material for ballroom dance music.

Composing directly for the microphone is not new. Listeners may remember the last two seasons of serious commissioned works by the Columbia Broadcasting System and the very laudable opera, "The Old Maid and The Thief" produced by the National Broadcasting Company last season.

Light classics—serenades, barcarolles, minuets—composed by well-known Tin Pan Alley composers, will be offered by the "Good News" program when it returns to the NBC-Red Network on Sept. 7 at the same 9-10 period it radiocast last season. Meredith Willson, musical director of the program, will offer each week an original composition by such composers as Peter de Rose, Vernon Duke, Ferde Grofe, Dana Suesse and Morton Gould.

Honor for Folk Music

Beloved music, claims Mr. Willson, is usually in the smaller classic division. Hence the commission of such composers whose work has drawn even the attention of symphony orchestra program makers.

American folk music, too frequently "high hatted," will be presented in a more attractive setting when Columbia's "School of the Air" begins its regular season on the air on Oct. 10. Alan Lomax, an outstanding authority on American folk music and in charge of its compilation at the Library of Congress, will discuss and sing American songs to his own guitar accompaniment. With his father, John A. Lomax, he has recorded more than 2,500 examples of native American music.

Americans are taught that only the music of the masters is important, Mr. Lomax claims. Yet Beethoven, Tchaikovsky, Brahms and Dvorak employed folk music in their greatest symphonies. The result of this American teaching, Mr. Lomax says, is that songs springing from the people are not properly recognized and are treated in the same classification as jazz. School children listening to the "School of the Air," which has been accepted by many school authorities, will be asked to sing with Mr. Lomax. Thus they may become familiar with "I Ride an Old Paint," "Blow the Man Down," "Sourwood Mountain," "Little David" and other native tunes.

Ample Serious Music

Serious music, however, is receiving its share of recognition. The Mutual Network is offering a series by Metropolitan Opera stars, with symphony orchestra directed by Alfredo Antonini, to be heard Tuesdays, 8-8:30, beginning Oct. 31. Dramatized opera with music is a form being experimented with by KNX, Columbia's Hollywood outlet. The opera is condensed into spoken episodes, the music consisting of arias from the work.

Electronic music by instruments which sound their tones through electrical amplifications rather than air column or sound box, is now being heard every Sunday at 3 p. m. through the NBC-Red network. Andre Monici conducts the 12-piece electronic orchestra of Tom Adrian Cracraft. Leopold Stokowski while he was conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra expressed extreme interest in the forms of music that might be done through electronics.

Rude Vallee, George Olsen, and Horace Heidt are some popular leaders to employ the Hammond organ and Novachord, complete electronic instruments themselves, in their dance renditions. Paul Whiteman, the dean of all popular conductors, is one, however, who has declared that he will never replace his musicians by ones capable of playing electronic music. He would rather use the extra musicians to make the same volume of sound, he says.

A. D. H.

N. E. Study Shows 185 Undeveloped Power Projects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29—New England has 185 undeveloped water-power projects with a total average annual output of 4,508,500,000 kilowatt hours—more than half again as much as this area consumed during 1937.

This was the highlight of a report, released by the National Resources Committee, which has been studying energy resources and national policy.

These 185 potential projects include 41 in the Connecticut River basin, 12 in the Merrimack, seven each on the Thames and Housatonic, 15 in the Winooski, 13 in the Mississquoi, 16 on Otter Creek, 14 in the Lamoille, six in the Poultney, three on the Union—the last six rivers in Vermont—17 in the Androscoggin basin, and the remainder on smaller Maine rivers. The 185 total is understood to include projects in the proposed New England flood control program.

However, even if all New England's undeveloped water power were utilized it would be absorbed in less than 11 years at the present rate of increased use in the region, and the Committee suggests use of power from the St. Lawrence River.

"In view of the significant development" in long-distance power transmission since 1929, "and with recognition of the abundant potential power in the St. Lawrence, consideration of St. Lawrence power for part of the New England load within a few years seems more plausible than it did a few years ago," it is stated.

In any event, New England's increased use of all kinds of power presents a problem. "For an area devoid of native fuel resources and having only limited water power, the larger stake in industrial power equipment means an intensified problem of industrial power," it is emphasized. "Higher fuel costs appear likely in New England as elsewhere," especially higher costs of fuel oil. "New England's main recourse, in such contingency, must be either more abundant hydro power or heavier draft on coal," declares the Committee.

'How Do I Look?'

Bob Kretschmar

Competitor in Little Sisters' Beauty Contest

Yes, you are quite correct. Alice Mary Zimmer of 170 Bowen Street, South Boston, is in a quandary. What style hair-do will she decide upon for that beauty contest at the new Charles Hayden Playground of the Boys' Clubs of Boston at West Sixth and F Streets Thursday afternoon, Aug. 31? This hair-do must be just right, and the very latest thing, of course, since J. Willard Hayden, brother of the late Charles Hayden, whose bequests made possible the Boys' Club and Playground, will award the prizes.

Barre Picketers Limited to 15 As Tear Gas Is Used

SOUTH BARRE, Mass., Aug. 29 (AP)—Forced to use tear gas twice within 12 hours, deputy sheriffs enforced their rule today of "not more than 15 pickets" at the main gate of the struck Barre Wool Combing Company.

The deputies tossed a tear bomb last night to disperse what they said was a group of strikers trying to prevent workers from entering the plant and later broke up an American Federation of Labor union parade. A woman and two men were taken into custody.

Picketers, wearing homemade masks of handkerchiefs dipped in vinegar, were scattered yesterday morning by a tear gas bomb.

Meanwhile, the National Labor Relations Board hearing of union charges that the plant engaged in "unfair" labor practices continued.

H. Nelson Flanders, Assistant Treasurer of the Company, testified yesterday the strike thus far has cost the management about $50,000.

Charles D. McEvoy, plant superintendent, testified there were about 500 men working now against the normal employment of about 715. He said the management was conferring with the independent union concerning renewal of a contract. The company, he said, had accepted proof that the independent union, whose members are working, had a majority in the plant because no other union had made any claims.

Kaufman-Hart Play for Boston

Stage and Screen Notes

George S. Kaufman's and Moss Hart's new comedy, "The Man Who Came to Dinner," is expected to have a fortnight's tryout engagement at the Plymouth Theater in Boston, starting on Monday, Sept. 25. It will make its debut at the Bushnell Memorial Auditorium in Hartford on Sept. 23, and will open in New York at the Music Box on Tuesday, Oct. 10.

The part, which was said to be intended originally for Alexander Woollcott to fill, will be acted by Monte Woolley. The cast will include Edith Atwater, Carol Goodner, John Hoysradt, Joseph Macaulay, Theodore Newton, Dudley Clements, Virginia Hammond, David Burns, Mary Wickes, Richard Lloyd, George Probert, LeRoi Operti, Mary Hodne, Gordon Merrick, and Barbara Wooddell. The play is being produced by Sam H. Harris, and rehearsals will be directed by Mr. Kaufman. Settings have been designed by Donold Oenslager.

★ ★ ★

Previews Today

At the Keith-Memorial the booking of "In Name Only" has been set ahead, and there will be preview showings of the film today at 4, 7, and 10 p. m. "Frontier Marshal," which is the other incoming picture, will be seen at 2:30, 5:30, and 8:30. Both pictures will begin their regular runs at the theater Wednesday.

"In Name Only," which has Carole Lombard, Cary Grant, and Kay Francis in the leading roles, is described as a triangle story with Miss Francis as a selfish wife, who does not love her husband, Mr. Grant as the unhappy husband, who has fallen in love with another woman, and Miss Lombard as the other woman. The cast includes Charles Coburn, Helen Vinson, Katherine Alexander, Jonathan Hale, and Maurice Moscovitch. The plot is based on Bessie Breuer's story, "Memory of Love."

"Frontier Marshal," the other film, has Randolph Scott as Wyatt Earp in a yarn about the taming of Tombstone, Arizona. Nancy Kelly, Cesar Romero, Binnie Barnes, and John Carradine are among the others in the cast.

★ ★ ★

Change at Fine Arts

"Kameradschaft," which had been scheduled to run today and Wednesday in the film festival at the Fine Arts, will be shown today only. On Wednesday the feature on the program will be "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," with Fredric March as the chief player.

★ ★ ★

"Rip Van Winkle" Plans

The Catskills, properly enough, will provide the backgrounds for the movie version of Washington Irving's "Rip Van Winkle." Monogram, which is producing the picture, is sending a technical crew from Hollywood, to investigate prospective locations around Haines Falls, N. Y. Ferd Stone and Jean Hersholt are reported by the studio as possibilities for the leading role.

★ ★ ★

Dame May Whitty for Film

A bulletin from Goldwyn headquarters announces that Dame May Whitty, the English actress, who has been at Harrison, Maine, recently in a try-out engagement of "Viceroy Sarah," is to start work at once in Hollywood in a new version of "Raffles." David Niven and Olivia De Havilland are scheduled for the leading roles.

★ ★ ★

New Play for Skowhegan

"Timbalu," a new play by Elizabeth Miele, will be given a try-out production at the Lakewood Theater, Skowhegan, Maine, during the week of Sept. 4. The play will be the fourth new piece at the theater this season.

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Scheduled at Fitchburg

At the Lake Whalom Theater, Fitchburg, the play beginning next Monday and continuing through the week will be "It's a Wise Child." The engagement will start with a special Labor Day matinee. For the week of Sept. 11 Edward Everett Horton is expected in "Springtime for Henry."

Institute

(Continued from Page 1)

placed with the older virtues of "thrift, industry, self-reliance, and independence."

Judge Proskauer was formerly President of the Federation for Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies in New York City.

The third, or middle-of-the-road, view was that of Allen T. Burns, Executive Vice-President of Community Chests and Councils, Inc., New York City, of which Charles P. Taft (R) also is an executive. Like the Rev. Mr. O'Grady, Mr. Burns is a veteran welfare worker, but his views are closer to those of Mr. Taft than the New Deal.

Mr. Burns described the present relief system as "lop-sided, inadequate, political, and marked by special privilege." He recommended the re-absorption of public work projects in regular city and county budgets, thus curtailing WPA activities, and the return of relief responsibility to the cities and towns with Federal financial assistance of perhaps 60 or 70 per cent on the basis now followed with road grants.

While differing on major policies, the three speakers were unanimous in condemning the recent action of Congress in dropping all WPA workers every 18 months without consideration for individual needs.

Summer Homes Development Eases Vermont Land Problem

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 29—Vermont's submarginal land problem is rapidly being solved by the influx of people from urban centers who are buying up vacant farm properties for summer or year around occupancy.

Last year, the State Department of Publicity estimated such purchases totalled nearly a half million dollars. This year incomplete statistics show the trend to be continuing and rapidly moving northward from the southern tier of counties where it first became most noticeable.

One of the things giving impetus to the movement is the rapid increase in transportation facilities, principally the airplane, which has brought the northernmost points in Vermont less than three hours from the highly populated New York areas, less than two hours from Boston and within an hour's flight from Montreal. Contributing also is the lessened time element of travel by bus, train and automobile. Airports now dot the State at strategic points for such travel purposes aside from those on the regular airlines between New York and Montreal and between Montreal, Vermont points and Boston.

Men and women in the arts and the professions make up a high percentage of these new residents. Nor is the immigration into Vermont confined to residents of New York, the southern New England States and the Province of Quebec. There are considerable numbers coming each year from the midwestern States. Ohio and Michigan are among the States largely represented. These persons first come as tourists, are impressed with Vermont's recreational and summer home possibilities and later return to buy up properties in areas which have appealed to them.

Among attractions drawing such people to Vermont are: The unspoiled natural beauties of the entire State, lack of commercialism, and low prices at which submarginal land properties and even some good farmlands in the more remote areas can be obtained. The reaction of outlanders as related by one real estate dealer is indicative. Showing a prospect over buildings on a hill farm the price of which was $2,000, the real estate dealer was told the price was satisfactory. The prospect was amazed to find that 90 acres of land also went with the buildings. "Why," he exclaimed, "I couldn't buy a desirable building lot for that amount in my home city."

The summer home development in Vermont has been a boon to many towns which have large acreages in the submarginal category. As these Vermont farmlands have become abandoned tax income has correspondingly diminished.

Invariably properties purchased for summer and recreational purposes are immediately improved which not only restores them for tax purposes but also gives considerable employment to local artisans and trade to concerns handling building materials and to merchants.

★ ★ ★

Labor Legislation

Labor and agriculture in Vermont have never been political bedfellows. From time to time efforts have been made to bring them closer together to work out their individual problems to the satisfaction of each. These, however, have been largely inaugurated by labor elements but little progress was ever indicated in achieving the objectives.

A farmer-labor movement took form in the Barre area six or eight years ago but nothing conclusive ever came of it, and whatever localized agitation was developed finally died out altogether. Labor, in many sessions of the legislature, sought certain reforms but seldom did the farmer-controlled lower House show much sympathy with them and the Senate invariably turned a deaf ear. Not until Governor Aiken in his current second term as Governor succeeded in widening the scope of the Department of Industries did labor find much recognition in State government. Addition of more factory inspectors and inclusion of one well known labor leader in the personnel of the department came about largely through the influence of the Executive office. As for the Legislature, it brusquely rejected most of labor's program. If there had been any tendency toward knitting of closer ties between agriculture and labor it here received a severe setback. Recognition of the widening of this rift was made last Saturday when Governor Aiken, addressing the 36th annual session of the Vermont Federation of Labor, offered to attempt to bring labor and agriculture closer together and patch up the differences occasioned by the Legislature's treatment of labor's program.

Work on U. S. Strategic Map Proceeds at Boston Army Base

A strategic map of the United States is being prepared at the Boston Army Base as part of a project begun in Washington in June, 1938, it was announced today.

Early in 1938 the United States Army prepared what was known as the Portland Sheet of the strategic map. After a thorough study by military authorities the map, which is in seven colors, was approved and Congress authorized the manufacture of a strategic map of the United States to be published as a War Department activity.

Conceived as a WPA project, it proved impossible to secure sufficient draftsmen from relief rolls in any one city, so branches were established in Boston and Philadelphia. The Boston project, which began in January, employs a force of 45 men and is under the direction of Albert A. Gioiosa, resident engineer. It is now approaching the half-way mark.

In considering the proposition of producing such a map the War Department made four specifications. It must indicate relief and topographical features with special refence to streams, military barriers, passes, bottlenecks, and avenues of traffic. In the second place it must show existing railroads, and quantities of cars that may be sidetracked along the line. Thirdly, it must show the state and extent of the highway systems and finally it must indicate forestation.

Lithographic reproduction of maps is a highly involved process. Cities, towns, railroads, roads, waterways, elevations and miscellaneous data must be located on the maps and verified in accordance with available information. Constant checking is needed to insure accuracy, with exceptional care being taken on the final editing, preparatory to production of a proof lithographic copy. The job of the local WPA men consists in compiling for drafting and checking and editing the compilation sheets.

'Oceanborn Mary'

(Continued from Page 9)

are put together as firmly as decks, and the newel post, peculiar to sea captains' houses. The house was given to Mary who lived there with her seven children until she was 91 years of age.

Only one other family occupied the house since then until Mr. Roy and his mother came to make it their home. They are cleverly utilizing the early American relics in the house by actually reconstructing the modes and ways of the pioneers in weaving, spinning, dyeing the yarns from pigments found in the ground, and then writing books upon the subjects giving exact details that others may follow. Mr. Roy, being an expert photographer, illustrates each process with his mother as model. Apparently they have found the hidden treasure of Oceanborn Mary's house.

Aerial Ladder Truck Urged by Quincy Mayor

Stressing lack of fire-fighting equipment to reach the city's highest buildings, Mayor Thomas S. Burgin of Quincy, said today he would request the City Council to appropriate $20,000 to purchase a modern aerial ladder truck. The meeting will be held Sept. 1.

A special committee of councillors and citizens representing civic and taxpayers' organizations which has been studying the need of a new truck was notified by the Mayor that the purchase of the new apparatus would not affect the 1939 tax rate.

Sidewalk 'Soda' Stands Setting Up Boys in Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Aug. 28—A thriving sidewalk soda business has sprung up among young Americans here, and profits have been so substantial that it is possible that there will be more thirst-quenching establishments on the streets before snowfall halts business.

It all began when one of the crack batsmen for the Hadfield Street Tigers clouted the ball out of the field and through a window pane.

The cost of the damage was $1.50, but a little thing as no funds caused the Tigers some embarrassment. But team work was not lacking and they built a soda stand, made root beer and went into business. The money was soon raised and the window paid for. Other youths became "copy cats" and now there is no scarcity of "home-made lemonade" but the Tigers still have the exclusive rights on root beer.

Foreign Comment Over Radio Listed

Today's local schedule of foreign radio comment, subject to change and addition, as follows:

5:30 p. m.—MBS chain, London (available to WAAB).

5:30 p. m.—WEEI overseas pickups.

6:45—WEEI, H. G. Wells from London (recording from 6:30 program).

7:30—WEAF-NBC, London, Paris and Berlin (available to WNAC); MBS, John Steele from London.

7:45—WJZ-NBC, Anthony Eden from London (available to WBZ).

8:30—WNAC, Dorothy Thompson comment.

8:30 and 10—MBC Chain, Raymond Gram Swing comment (available to WAAB).

8:45—WEEI, Douglas Reed, from London.

9—MBS Chain, Berlin (available to WAAB).

10—WBZ, London, Paris, and Berlin.

10:15—WAAB, recorded foreign news radiocasts.

10:30—WEEI, H. V. Kaltenborn from London.

1:00 a. m.—WEEI, Jan Masaryk from London.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Aug. 30

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc

Shortwave

6:00 WSLR (W1XAL) 11.79mc

Excess of Duty-Free Goods Marks Imports Into Boston

Port of Boston Business

Merchandise upon which there is no customs duty is coming into the Port of Boston from overseas in volume more than three times as great as are goods which are dutiable, it was disclosed today by figures prepared for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs.

These goods are chiefly raw materials for mills and factories of New England, and include crude rubber, woodpulp, cotton, hides, and skins. Imports last week included $1,700,000 worth of merchandise that was free of duty and about $500,000 that was dutiable.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week ending Aug. 26, 1939	Year Ago
Imports for Consumption	$2,822,293	$2,278,944
Imports for Warehouse	422,327	201,703
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	607,476	194,464
Duties collected	432,150	711,307
Wool imports (lbs.)	737,090	1,039,044
	Fiscal Year July 1 to Aug. 26	Year Ago
Wool imports (lbs.)	7,406,358	2,823,995
Duties collected	$3,275,916	$3,340,044

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-50Sm	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Boston Hour	Ben Bernie's Orch.	"The O'Neills"	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	Boston Hour	Ben Bernie's Orch.	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	Sport reports	Children's Program
5:30	Talk from Paris	"Variations"; music	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45	"Here's Moore"	"Dance Interlude"	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin Hill	News; forecast	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15	Safe driving talk	Bob Evans, sports	Frankie Frisch	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30	Sport comment	"Dinner Dance Music"	"Musical Rendesvous"	Sports reports	Sport reports
6:45	H. G. Wells; London	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendesvous"	News Service	Sport reports
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	H. Styles Bridges	Dinner dance music
7:15	Ted Husing; talk	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Quicksilver"; quiz	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30	Helen Menken in "Second Husband"	"Name Three"; quiz	Dramatized news	"The Green Hornet"	"Sundown Serenade"
7:45		"Name Three"; quiz	"G-Men in Action"	"The Green Hornet"	Military Digest
8:00	"The Human Adventure"; educational dramatisation and music	"The Inside Story"; drama; interviews	Johnny Green's Orch.; dramatic sketch	"20th Century Serenade"; recording	"A Song Is Born"
8:15					"A Song Is Born"
8:30		"Information, Please"; questions and answers	Dorothy Thompson	Benno Rabinoff, violin;	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45			Eugene Conley, tenor	WOR Concert Orchestra	WMEX Camera Club
9:00	"We, the People"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra; comedy	Frank Crumit; Julia Sanderson; quiz	Recorded talks	Variety Hour, Jan Antonio, director
9:15	"We, the People"			Edwin C. Hill	
9:30	Bob Crosby and his orchestra; soloists	Dramatic program	Alec Templeton; Conrad Nagel; orchestra	"Success Session"	Variety Hour, Jan Antonio, director
9:45		Dramatic program		"Success Session"	
10:00	Hal Kemp's Orch.;	"If I Had the Chance"	"Mr. District Attorney"; dramatic sketch	Morton Gould's Orch.	Kay Kayser's Orch.
10:15	Trio; sketch	"If I Had the Chance"		Morton Gould's Orch.	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:30	H. V. Kaltenborn	Jack Little's Orch.	"Uncle Walter's Dog House"; drama; music	Pop Concert; orchestra	News Service
10:45	"Armchair" talk	Jack Little's Orch.		women's glee club	Lang Swing Orchestra
11:00	Forecast; news	News; scores; weather	News Service	Enric Madriguera's Or.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Enric Madriguera's Or.	Davis-Schwesler Orch.
11:30	C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	"Swinging Strings"
11:45	C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	News Service

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	Hillbilly trio	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News Service	News; weather	"Good Morning"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00	Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:15	"Caroline Cabot"	"Musical Clock"	Local news; weather	"Musical Almanac"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:30	"Musical Bee"	"Vocal Vogues"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Five Star Flashes"
8:45	"About Us"	"The Woman Buys"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Five Star Flashes"
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; talk; music	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Piano Lessons"
9:15	"Meet the Dionnes"	"As You Like It"	Organ recital	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30	Bill Elliot, songs	"Breakfast Club"	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Julia Blake"; sketch	"Musical Early Edition"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	"Kitty Kelly"; sk.	"Home Forum"	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15	Myrt and Marge	The Vass Family	"John's Other Wife"	Poetry and organ	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30	"Hilltop House"	Jack Berch, songs	"Just Plain Bill"	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"Harvey and Dell"	"Woman in White"; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Hollywood talk	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Angus Ross, songs
11:15	Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Sally's Salities"	Concert pianist
11:30	'Big Sister'; sketch	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"The Wife Saver"	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Boston Town"	News Service
12:00	"Joyce Jordan"	News; Noonday Review	"Noonday Musicale"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Sports; weather; tide
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's Club News	"Pages From the Classical Album"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	Home Hour	"Don Artiste," pianist	"The Happy Gang"	
1:30	"Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Dance Music	
1:45	"This Day Is Ours"	Phil Brito, songs	Marjorie Mills Hour	Vaughn De Leath, songs	
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Roy Shield Revue	"Betty and Bob"	Sports Matinee	"Musical Mailbox"
2:15	Dramatic sketch	Roy Shield Revue	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sports reports	"Musical Mailbox"
2:30	"Your Family"	"Manhattan Melodies"	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Scrapbook Stories	Evelyn Cornett, songs
2:45	E. Light's Orch.	Vocalist; orchestra	Hymns of All Churches	Sports reports	News Service
3:00	News Service	Vaughn Munroe, soloist	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Bees vs. Cincinnati base-	Sport reports
3:15	U. S. Navy Band	"Favorite Waltzes"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	ball game	Sport reports
3:30	"Swing Serenade"	"Favorite Waltzes"	Pepper Young's Family	Bees vs. Cincinnati base-	Sport reports
3:45	"Swing Serenade"	Weather; news	"Guiding Light"; sketch	ball game	Sport reports
4:00	Keyboard Capers	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Bees vs. Cincinnati base-	Sport reports
4:15	"Time for Dancing"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; serial	ball game	Sport reports
4:30	To be Announced	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Bees vs. Cincinnati base-	Sport reports
4:45	Sports program	Club Matinee; news	"Midstream"; sketch	ball game	Sport reports
5:00	The Boston Hour	Gray Gordon's Orchestra	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Sports reports	"White Brigade"
5:15	The Boston Hour	Gray Gordon's Orchestra	Adrian Rollini's Trio	Sports reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:30	"Here's Moore"	"20th Century Serenade"	Bruce Baker's Orch.	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:45	"Here's Moore"	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Frank Ryan, comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Eton Boys; quartet	Bob Evans, sports	Frankie Frisch's talk	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports comment	Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendesvous"	Sports reports	Sport comment
6:45	"Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendesvous"	News Service	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Norman Thomas	Housing talk
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Cameos of Melody"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
7:30	Buddy Clark's	Dorothy Thompson	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	"Western Serenade"
7:45	"Summer Colony"	Norman Cloutier's Orch.	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	Harper's Varietie
8:00	"Honolulu Bound";	"Midweek Function";	"One Man's Family";	"Twentieth Century	"Melodic Moods"
8:15	comedy; music	swing recordings	dramatic sketch	Serenade"	"Melodic Moods"
8:30	Paul Whiteman's	Hobby Lobby; Mrs. F. D.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Goldman Band concert	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45	Orchestra; guests	Roosevelt, m. c.	vocalists	Goldman Band concert	"Let's Dance"
9:00	"Music of the Theater"; soloists	"Horse & Buggy days"; variety program	"What's My Name"; quiz program	Red Nichols' Orchestra Edwin C. Hill	"Classical Album"
9:15					"Classical Album"
9:30	To be Announced	College All Stars vs. New	George Jessel's Celebri-	College All Stars vs. New	"Classical Album"
9:45	To be Announced	York Giants football	ties program	York Giants football	"Classical Album"
10:00	Grant Park concert	game	Kay Kyser's College of	game	Tom Dorsey's Orchestra
10:15	Grant Park concert	College All Stars vs. New	Musical Knowledge	College All Stars vs. New	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:30	"Viewpoints"; talk	York Giants football	Kay Kyser's College of	York Giants football	News Service
10:45	"Adventures"; talk	game	Musical Knowledge	game	Joe Green's Orchestra
11:00	Forecasts; news	College All Stars vs. New	News Service	College All Stars vs. New	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Sports; music	York Giants football	Weather Service	York Giants football	Billy McDonald's Orch.
11:30	Ben Bernie's Orch.	game	Al Donahue's Orchestra	game	Frank Starr's Orchestra
11:45	Ben Bernie's Orch.	All Stars vs. N. Y. Giants	Al Donahue's Orchestra	All Stars vs. N. Y. Giants	News Service

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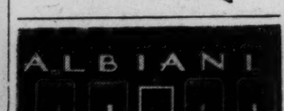

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Bucky Walters Probably Will Seek No. 22 Here During Two-Day Stay of Cincinnati

Stengel Awaits Set With Front-Running McKechnie

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Assured of at least an even break in the Cardinal series by virtue of Monday's impressive 10-5 triumph behind Al Moran, the Bees today were confident that they can put up an interesting front against the league-leading Cincinnati Reds. Bill McKechnie brings his potential champions to the Allston Hive for singles tomorrow and Thursday, closing the 1939 western invasion here. Following this series, the Bees go on a short tour of Philadelphia and Brooklyn, and turn Boston over to the Red Sox.

Still heavy favorites to annex their first National League flag in 20 years, despite numerous reverses in the East, the Reds hope to gain valuable ground by continuing their mastery over the locals. Fourteen times the front runners have beaten Casey Stengel this season. Only four games have been cornered by "Old Case," and two of them were decided by one run. Since the Bees captured a double-header from him at the Hive on July 16, a Sunday, McKechnie has won five straight.

Cardinals Need Catcher

With Bucky Walters and Paul Derringer serving up regular nine-inning jobs and the attack functioning nearly as effectively as it did in the first half of the campaign, the Reds should win this flag going away from the field. The experienced arms of Bucky and Paul are solid insurance against a slump of any proportion. The Cardinals loomed a strong possibility a short while ago, but they are not consistent in the right direction. And Ray Blades will never win a pennant with Don Padgett trying to uphold the duties of a big league catcher. There are those who think that the Cubs will be heard from next month. However, when the World Series opens in Yankee Stadium the first week in October, Cincinnati will represent the National League.

McKechnie is currently handicapped by the loss of Junior Frey, his regular second baseman. A much improved ball player this year, Junior was hitting over .300 and playing a great game around the middle of the infield when he bruised a heel in a series with Pittsburgh. Eddie Joost, his substitute, is likewise a sound defensive player. But he hits neither as often nor as far as Frey. For his size, Junior gets amazing distance.

Reds Tour West

During the opening 10 days in September, the Reds will face a so-called crucial test. From Boston they go home to Crosley Field for a series with the Cubs. Then the schedule takes them around the western circuit by way of St. Louis, Pittsburgh and Chicago. If McKechnie survives this stretch, the series against the East which begins Sept. 12 will offer a breathing spell. The Bees will play two more engagements at Cincy in the middle of the month.

Moran's triumph over the Cardinals was his first in the major leagues. He is not a youngster, but there is still time for a career under the big top. The right-hander tried out with the old Braves as far back as 1934 and since has toured the smaller minors. The Bees took him South this spring and turned him over to their Hartford farm in the Eastern League before breaking camp at Bradenton. In winning No. 1 Al was aided considerably by a six-run first inning. He was none too strong in the late frames, but the Cardinals were unable to overcome that early Boston advantage.

Pitching Bogs Down

The arrival of Moran was a healthy lift to Stengel, who may have to pitch himself before the week is out. Fette, Turner, Lanning, Errickson and MacFayden are of little use for one reason or another, and the manager called on the Hartford rookie yesterday in desperation. MacFayden, it seems, is nearing the end of his career in the National League. The Deacon has won only one game since July 13. Fette's arm is not up to par. Turner has been a vast disappointment. Since the infant days of the season, Errickson's arm has bothered him.

Buddy Hassett this morning was Stengel's leading batter. By getting four out of five yesterday, the first baseman soared to .322, passing Debs Garms. Not once this year has Bud dropped below the .300 level. Johnny Cooney, back in center field, has gone up 25 batting points in the most recent four games. Majeski, also, is showing revived power at the plate. Henry drove in seven runs in the Cardinal series, not including this afternoon's final.

Local Box Scores

Bees

Aug. 28

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Cooney cf	5	2	3	3	1	0	0
Garms rf	2	1	0	0	3	0	0
Simmons lf	2	1	1	2	0	0	0
Hassett 1b	5	2	4	6	8	0	0
West lf rf	3	1	0	0	3	0	0
Cuccinello 2b	4	1	1	1	4	5	0
Majeski 3b	4	1	2	2	3	2	0
Lopez c	5	0	1	1	3	0	0
Sisti ss	5	0	1	1	1	4	0
Moran p	2	1	1	1	1	2	0
Totals	37	10	14	16	27	13	0
ST. LOUIS							
J. Martin 3b	4	0	0	0	0	2	0
Gutteridge 3b	1	0	1	1	0	2	0
S. Martin 2b	5	2	4	4	1	3	1
Slaughter rf	3	1	1	2	3	1	0
Medwick lf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Padgett c	3	0	0	0	10	2	1
Mize 1b	4	0	0	0	8	1	0
Moore cf	4	1	1	4	1	0	0
Lary ss	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Myers ss	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Andrews p	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
*King	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Sunkel p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Davis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	5	9	13	24	14	3

*Batted for Andrews in fifth. †Batted for Sunkel in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	6	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	—	10
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0 —	5

Runs batted in, Cuccinello 2, Majeski, Sisti, West, Moran, Simmons, Padgett, Moore, S. Martin, Hassett, Medwick 2. Two-base hits, Simmons, Slaughter. Three-base hit, Hassett. Home run, Moore. Hits, off Andrews 6 in 4 innings, off Sunkel, 6 in 4 innings. First base on errors, Boston 2. Left on bases, Boston 10, St. Louis 6. Stolen bases, S. Martin, Cuccinello, Majeski. Sacrifice hits, Moran, Cuccinello. Sacrifice fly, Padgett. Base on balls by Moran 4, by Andrews 3, by Sunkel. Struck out, by Moran 2, by Andrews 1, by Sunkel 5. Double plays, Sisti, Cuccinello and Hassett; S. Martin and Mize. Hit by pitched ball, by Sunkel. West. Losing pitcher, Andrews. Time, 2h. 10m. Umpires, Campbell, Magerkurth and Stewart. Attendance—1015 paid, 1590 veterans, 1401 boys.

Red Sox

Aug. 28

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Cramer cf	5	1	2	3	5	0	0
Vosmik lf	3	1	1	3	0	0	0
Foxx 1b	4	1	1	1	9	1	0
Williams rf	4	2	2	5	2	0	1
Doerr 2b	4	0	0	0	4	4	0
Cronin ss	4	0	2	2	0	2	0
Peacock c	1	0	0	0	3	0	0
Desautels c	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
*Finney	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Berg c	1	0	1	1	2	0	0
Tabor 3b	3	1	1	3	0	4	0
Auker p	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
†Nonnenkamp	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dickman p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	6	10	18	27	12	1
CLEVELAND							
Boudreau ss	5	1	1	2	1	7	0
Campbell rf	5	0	1	1	2	0	0
Chapman cf	4	1	1	1	2	0	0
Trosky, 1b	5	1	2	5	15	0	0
‡Pytlak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heath lf	5	1	1	3	0	0	0
Keltner 3b	4	0	1	1	1	4	0
Mack 2b	4	0	2	3	2	1	0
§Hale	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hemsley c	3	0	1	1	6	0	0
Harder p	2	1	1	1	0	0	1
¶Weatherly	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Dobson p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	39	5	12	19	27	12	1

*Batted for Desautels in seventh inning. †Batted for Auker in eighth inning. ‡Ran for Trosky in ninth inning. §Batted for Mack in ninth inning. ¶Batted for Harder in eighth inning.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	0 —	6
Cleveland	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	0 —	5

Runs batted in, Cramer, Campbell 2, Trosky 2, Foxx, Williams 3, Finney, Keltner. Two-base hits, Boudreau, Mack, Cramer. Three-base hits, Tabor. Vosmik. Heath. Home runs, Trosky, Williams. Sacrifices, Peacock, Tabor. Double plays, Keltner, Mack and Trosky; Boudreau and Mack. Left on base, Boston 4, Cleveland 11. Base on balls, by Auker 3, by Wilson, by Harder. Struck out, by Auker 4, by Harder 4, by Dobson. Hits, off Auker, 8 in 7 innings; off Dickman, 4 in 1⅓ innings; off Wilson, 0 in ⅔ inning; off Harder, 9 in 8 innings; off Dobson, 1 in 1 inning. Winning pitcher, Auker. Losig pitcher, Harder. Umpires, McGowan, Grieve and Quinn. Time 2h. 15m. Attendance, 2000.

National Qualifying Tests

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP)—Ten golfers, four of them invaders from other countries, can sit back and have a quiet laugh today, but practically every other ranking amateur has to buckle down to hard work.

Those 10 were granted exemption from sectional qualifying tests for the 43rd United States Golf Association amateur championship which take place today in 28 locations. The other 160 who will start in the big tournament at the North Shore Country Club near Chicago Sept. 11 must win their way through today's preliminaries.

Since the amateur this year drew 831 entries, fourth largest total in tournament history, it's bound to be a tough job. Approximately four of five entries will be eliminated in these 36-hole qualifying rounds.

Former Champions

Of the picked 10, seven are former champions—defending title holder Willie Turnesa of New York; Johnny Goodman of Omaha, 1937 winner; Johnny Fischer of Cincinnati, 1936; Ross Somerville of London, Ont., 1932; Jess Sweetser, New York, 1922; Chick Evans, Chicago, 1916 and 1920, and Francis Ouimet, Boston, 1914 and 1931. The others are John Langley, 1936 British Walker Cup player; Percy Clifford, Mexico's Champion, and S. B. Roberts, former Welsh amateur champion.

The remaining 821 players include five of the eight who played against Great Britain in the 1938 Walker Cup matches. Among the five is Charley Yates, who won the British Open title last year. Yates and two other of his clan are in the field of 18 contending for four qualifying places at Atlanta.

Ward Faces Three

Marvin (Bud) Ward of Spokane is listed to fire against three former Walker Cuppers—Don Moe, Jack Westland and Scotty Campbell—in a field of 18 trying for six places at Portland, Ore. Ray Billows is one of 86 trying for 17 places in the Metropolitan New York area. Reynolds Smith is one of 26 trying for six berths at Dallas. Fred Haas tops a field of 15 at New Orleans, where four spots are open. Chuck Kocsis is the only 1938 Walker Cupper whose name doesn't appear—Goodman and Fischer complete the team.

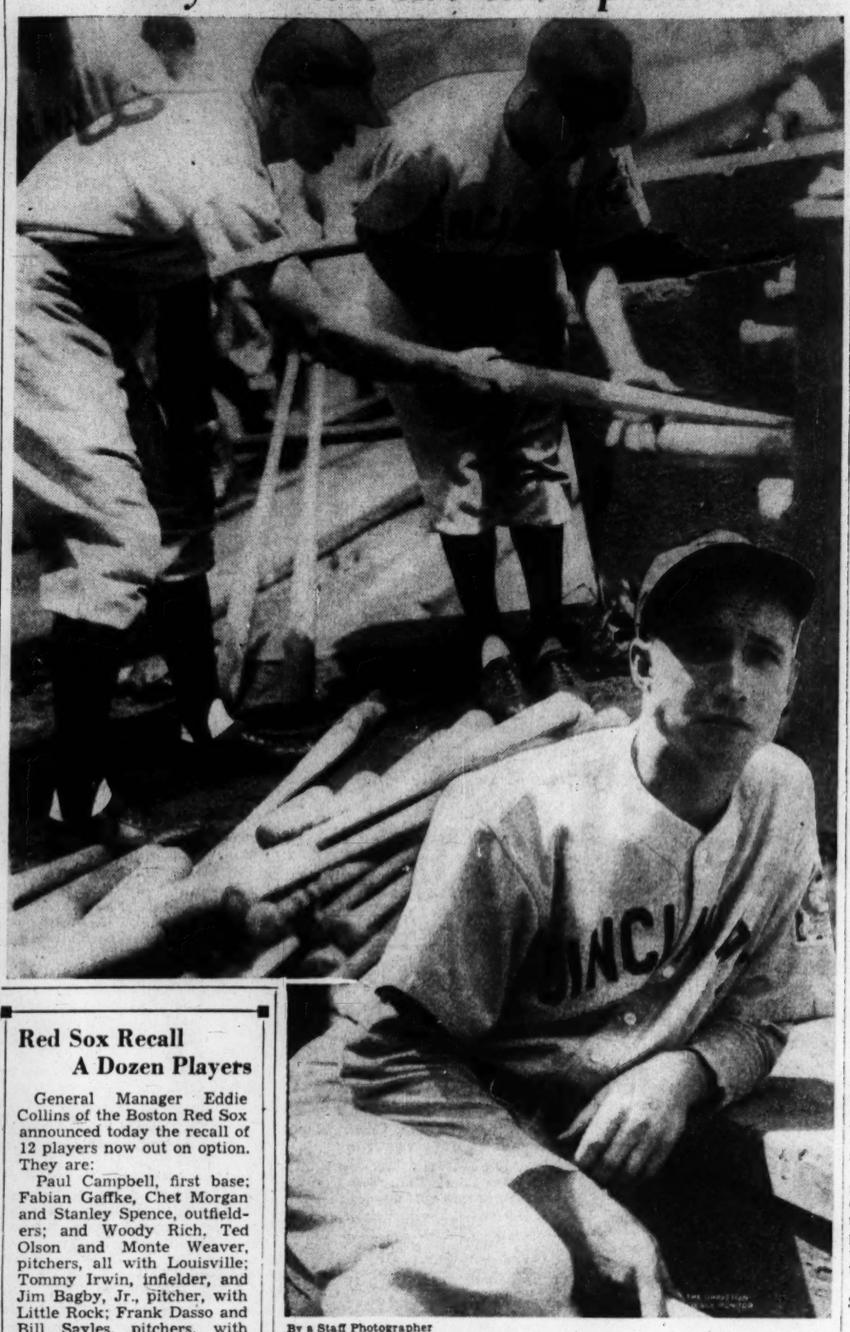
The Chicago district has the biggest entry list—136 golfers shooting for 23 places—but the competition probably will be just as tough at Kansas City, where two of seven can qualify.

Indians Recall Four

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 29 (AP)—The Cleveland Indian management last night announced the recall of the four rookie players for delivery next spring.

They are Mike Naymick, six-foot, eight-inch right-handed pitcher, now at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he was sent on option by Wilkes-Barre of the Eastern League, an Indian affiliate; Delbert Jones, outfielder, and Louis Roggion, infielder, also with Cedar Rapids; and Millard Howell, 19-year-old right-handed pitcher at Wilkes-Barre.

Why the Reds Are Still Up There



By a Staff Photographer

Upper: Bill Werber and Linus Frey, third and second basemen respectively of the league leaders. Frey is out with an injury, but may be back for the Bee series. Lower: Bucky Walters, ace of the Cincinnati mound staff with 21 victories.

Red Sox Recall A Dozen Players

General Manager Eddie Collins of the Boston Red Sox announced today the recall of 12 players now out on option. They are:

Paul Campbell, first base; Fabian Gaffke, Chet Morgan and Stanley Spence, outfielders; and Woody Rich, Ted Olson and Monte Weaver, pitchers, all with Louisville; Tommy Irwin, infielder, and Jim Bagby, Jr., pitcher, with Little Rock; Frank Dasso and Bill Sayles, pitchers, with Scranton, and Alec Petruskin, an outfielder, with Rocky Mount.

Plane Sets New Mark in Trials

CLEVELAND, Aug. 29 (AP)—Roscoe Turner, dapper denizen of the skyways, pushed his racing plane to an average of 297.767 miles an hour yesterday to establish a world record for a 10-mile closed course.

Speeding as fast as 345 to 350 miles an hour on the straightaways, the Chicagoan led early qualifiers for next Monday's 300-mile Thompson event in the national air races. Turner set a Thompson race record of 283 m. p. h. in 1938.

Tony Levier of Los Angeles, who won the Greve Trophy race last time, averaged 277.137 m. p. h. yesterday and Joe Mackey of Findlay, Ohio, averaged 251.231. Both qualified easily.

English Football

LONDON, Aug. 29 (AP)—Blackpool, victorious over Huddersfield Town in the opening of the English Football League Saturday, made it two-straight yesterday with a 2-1 verdict over Brentford. Other results:

Division I

Aston Villa 1, Everton 2.
Stoke City 1, Bolton Wanderers 2.

Division II

Coventry City 3, West Bromwich Albion 3.
Millwall 0, Plymouth Argyle 2.
Sheffield Wednesday 3, Barnsley 1.
West Ham United 2, Fulham 1.

Southern Section—Division III

Northampton Town 1, Exeter City 2.

Northern Section—Division III

Halifax Town 2, Oldham Athletic 0.
Lincoln City 0, Darlington 2.
Rotherham United 2, York City 1.
Barrow 1, Accrington Stanley 2.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox	W	L	Bees	W	L
Wagner	1	0	Moran	1	0
Grove	13	2	Posedel	14	9
Ostermueller	10	3	Fette	10	9
Hevings	10	3	Lanning	4	4
Dickman	7	3	Sullivan	4	8
Auker	8	7	MacFayden	8	12
Galehouse	7	8	Turner	4	8
Wilson	8	10	Errickson	2	6
Wilson	8	10	Frankhouse	0	2
Wade	1	3			
LeFebvre	0	0			

Boston Batting

Red Sox		Bees	
Foxx	.368	Hassett	.322
Finney	.337	Garms	.320
Doerr	.330	Cuccinello	.312
Williams	.313	West	.307
Cramer	.307	Simmons	.282
Tabor	.299	Majeski	.273
Carey	.299	Outlaw	.272
Peacock	.290	Miller	.269
Cronin	.289	Cooney	.260
Vosmik	.276	Masi	.250
Nonnenkamp	.267	Warstler	.248
Berg	.250	Lopez	.237
Desautels	.227	Andrews	.217
Berger	.154	Sisti	.183

Games Today

American League

New York at Detroit.
Boston at Cleveland.
(Only games scheduled.)

National League

St. Louis at Boston.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.

Other Sports on Page 12.

Sporting Around the Hub

National Amateur Qualifying Test

This section's qualifying round for the national amateur golf championship got under way this morning at Charles River, where 35 outstanding players teed off in search of six qualifying places.

Playing over the 36-hole route were such familiar golfers as Ted Adams and Robert Wilson of South Shore, Mel Demarais and Joe Melanson of Salem, Leo and Ed Martin of Sandy Burr, Bobby Knowles and Allan Ellis of The Country Club, Joe Lynch of Blue Hill, Carl Nettelbladt of Framingham, Johnny Levinson of Kennebunk Beach, and Holly Mandly of Wethersfield, Conn.

Joining the six who make the grade for the tournament proper in Chicago next month will be former national amateur champion Francis Ouimet of Woodland. Ouimet, because of his 1914 and 1931 victories, qualifies automatically each year, but this marks the first time since 1937 that he has exercised the privilege.

♦ ♦ ♦

Incidentally, John Bernardi, the Charles River pro, yesterday teamed with Tom Attridge of Oak Bluffs to win low net in the amateur-pro tournament at Martha's Vineyard C. C. The two carded a 144.

♦ ♦ ♦

Medal honors in the State junior girls' championship now being conducted at Wellesley Country Club were won yesterday by Mary Jane Wilson of Attleboro. She led the qualifiers with a 94. Nancy Bailey of Marshfield, a pre-tournament favorite, was runner-up with 96. Eight girls qualified for match play, with the final scheduled for Thursday.

♦ ♦ ♦

Chick Chickerneo of Pittsburgh, former backfield mate of Marshall Goldberg, is the latest addition to the Eastern College All Star football team which meets the Washington Redskins at Fenway Park Sept. 11. Coach Swede Nelson plans to include the 200-pound back into the lineup with Bob MacLeod of Dartmouth and Bill Osmanski of Holy Cross.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Burnham Brady Girls of Hartford, who face the Boston Olympets Friday night in a softball game at the Garden, possess an outstanding record over the past five years. Altogether they have won 125 games as against 12 losses. One of the defeats, however, was a 4-1 setback at the hands of the Olympets at the Boston Arena two weeks ago. That loss was the Brady Girls first of this year.

♦ ♦ ♦

Candidates for the Boston College football are due to meet Head Coach Frank Leahy and his aides tomorrow. Equipment will be drawn and preliminary sessions held until Friday, when serious work will be under way. Leahy expects to see about 40 candidates. Another group is expected to report after Labor Day. G. C.

Canadian Cricket

TORONTO, Aug. 29 (CP)—Paced by T. Parkin who scored 63, the Ontario Cricket eleven declared at 195 runs for five wickets yesterday against the touring English cricketers. It is a one-day match.

Yorkshire Improves

LONDON, Aug. 29 (CP)—Yorkshire improved its first position standing over Middlesex yesterday with an innings and 11-run victory over Hampshire in the English County cricket competition.

Dartmouth Boy Starting Back With All-Stars

CHICAGO, Aug. 29 (AP)—Seventy college football greats of 1938 will get another fling at gridiron glory tomorrow night in Soldier Field against the best that professional football has to offer.

The opponent of the All-Stars, the New York Giants, National Professional League champion, represent more experience, bulk and football sense than the collegians ever faced on a college field.

The game is the sixth annual between the college squad and the champions of the pro circuit. Since 1934, the pros have won one, the All-Stars two. The other two ended in ties.

Feels Pretty Good

Notre Dame's Elmer Layden, head coach of the All-Stars, isn't making a flat prediction of victory, but he obviously feels pretty good about their chances of taking a third decision from the pros.

"Our boys are in fine condition and have marvelous spirit," he said, in reviewing his two weeks of work with the squad. "The fans in their poll certainly picked a swell starting line-up and I really think this is one of the finest aggregations of players ever assembled for the game.

"All of the boys are taking the game seriously but we know who we are up against. The Giants probably are the strongest rival the All-Stars have been called upon to play. At least, I think the Giants will be in better shape for this game than any of the pro elevens in the past because the Giants are a young team and get into condition more quickly."

Starting Line-up

The All-Stars' starting line-up—players who polled the highest votes—will be composed of Earl Brown, Notre Dame and Bowden Wyatt, Tennessee, ends; Bob Haak, Indiana and Joe Mihal, Purdue, tackles; Ralph Heikkinen, Michigan, and Francis Twedell, Minnesota, guards; Charles Brock, Nebraska, center; Davey O'Brien, Texas Christian, quarterback; Bob MacLeod, Dartmouth, and Marshall Goldberg, Pittsburgh, halfbacks, and Howard Weiss, Wisconsin, full.

Coach Steve Owen has not announced the starting line-up of the Giants, who arrive today from their Superior, Wis., camp. The pros wind up practice for the game with a light drill in Soldier Field tonight.

Most of the 80,000 seats in the Stadium already have been sold.

N. H. Caddy Title

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 29 (AP)—Nicholas Krochmal, 17, Manchester Central High School athlete, won the State Caddy golf championship yesterday. He had a total of 154 for 36 holes to lead a field of 61.

Racine's Herman Jansen Hopes to Win New Honors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 29—Yacht clubs today are fast recognizing the worth of junior yachtsmen as future regular members of note and as the guiding genius behind the scenes that influence older members in this game of wind shifts. The Racine Yacht Club, Wisconsin, is no exception to this recent development of youngsters, and this year's products are worthy of that club's trial.

This year Racine sent its first junior crew to the Lake Michigan junior championships, and after the gun smoke had cleared, Racine's Herman Jansen and mates Herman Rotz and Edward Piepmeyer, were crowned champions.

Personal Triumph

For Jansen it was a personal triumph. Two years of dinghy sailing had placed this 17-year-old youngster at the top of the dinghy league. He jumped into the larger-sized Stars for the junior series, and eased out a one-fourth of a point win to represent the Great Lakes region in the national juniors.

Today, as the second day's racing for the Sears Cup, emblematic of national junior sailing supremacy, gets under way, Jansen was after new laurels.

Other skippers, too, have added to Racine's imposing record. Anthony Herman in his Gloriant, formerly the Q boat Spindle of Marblehead, Mass., who gained recognition nationally by winning the Chicago to Mackinas race, holding a three-second margin over Lively Lady and Hope, two other famous 'Head Qs. The exciting finish which found the three Q Class craft hitting the line together after the 300-mile classic, has been the topic of racing discussion ever since.

Chester Krusienski, who came here with the Racine crew in an advisory capacity, is another Racine yachtsman who this summer has been placing that organizing in headlines. He won the Racine to Chicago open race for yachts under 30 feet with his 25-foot sloop, High Light.

The Lake Michigan area is one of the most renowned sailing spots in the country. Possessing more yacht clubs than probably any other representative section, their racing is mostly inter-club in competition, with long cruising runs predominating, even for the little fellow, such as the Snipes, Comets or Class D (Frostbites) dinghies.

Frostbite Racing

During the winter, frostbite racing is popular, with the Horlick Trophy race the most enjoyed.

Summer racing calls for such large series as the Mid-Summer Festival at Milwaukee, with prizes amounting to $5,000, the Fourth of July regatta and the Labor Day weekend series, the latter two annually being shifted from port to port in the Great Lakes section. W. A. D.

Patricia Hover In Tennis Upset

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29 (AP)—All but one of the favorites, including Defending Champion Helen Bernhard of New York, survived opening rounds of the 22nd annual girls' national tennis championship tournament, as play began yesterday at the Philadelphia Cricket Club.

The lone player to be upset was Patricia Hover, fifth-seeded player from Los Angeles, Calif., who was upset by 15-year-old Jury Atterbury of Locust, N. J., 6—4, 8—6, in the third round.

Other survivors of the 73 entries who advanced to the fourth round included Nellie Sheer, Miami, Fla.; Cissy Madden, Boston; and Katherine Hubbell, Boston.

Miss Bernhard was one round behind the leaders after a late arrival. She disposed of two opponents yesterday with the loss of only four games.

Mistake Claimed In Plane Speed By Girl Pilot

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 29 (AP)—Jacqueline Cochran said last night she believed a mistake had been made in timing her 1,000-kilometer measured course flight—a round trip from Burbank to San Mateo—last Saturday.

She contends she made the flight in one hour, 59 minutes. She was officially timed at 2 hours, 53 minutes, 30 seconds, averaging a scant 214 miles an hour.

National aeronautic timers sighted her over San Mateo, the 500-kilometer mark, and credited her with 58½ minutes, or 320 miles an hour. She says she made the return trip in 60½ minutes, but timers at Burbank did not see her as she crossed the finish line at 14,700 feet altitude.

Miss Cochran explained that, having the advantage of this altitude, she climbed on to 19,000 feet for some altitude instrument tests over Long Beach and Malibu and did not return to Burbank until 54½ minutes later, at about 7,000 feet.

Miss Cochran said she would petition the Aeronautic Association to recognize the first half of her flight as a 500-kilometer record and disregard the second half.

As recorded, her total time merely supplants her own former mark of 204 miles an hour—much less than the international 325 M. P. H. record and the American men's record of 318 M. P. H.

Late Bulletins

MONTREAL, Aug. 29 (AP)—President Ernest Savard of the Montreal Canadiens said today the Canadiens and Boston Bruins would play a benefit game here before the start of the regular National Hockey League season, the proceeds going to the family of the late Albert Charles (Babe) Seibert.

♦ ♦ ♦

National League

Cincinnati at New York, postponed, rain.

Chicago at Philadelphia, postponed, rain.

Early Results Essex Tennis

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 29 (AP)—Tennis summaries Essex Country Club's second round:

Mrs. Virginia Rice Johnson, Boston, defeated Phalnie Xydes, Greece, 6—3, 7—5.
Helen Pedersen, Stamford, Conn., (4) defeated Edna Smith, Cleveland, 6—7, 6—4.
Mme. Sylvia Henrotin, France, defeated Mrs. Golda M. Gross, Berkeley, Calif., 6—1, 6—1.
Dorothy Bundy, Santa Monica, Calif., (2) defeated Barbara Auchincloss, New York, 6—2, 6—1.
Barbara Bradley, Los Angeles, defeated Mercedes Madden, Boston, 6—0, 6—1.
Virginia Wolfenden, Los Angeles, (3) defeated Isabel Seyburn, Manchester, 6—0, 6—2.
Alice Marble, Beverly Hills, Calif., (1) defeated Alice Surber, Los Angeles, 6—0, 6—0.
Mary Arnold, Los Angeles, defeated Virginia Ellis, Boston, 6—1, 6—1.

Interrupted thrice by rain, Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Massachusetts played four hours before she was eliminated by Kay Stammers from the All-English tennis championships in the semifinal round of that historic tournament.

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Third Floor

Challenge Round Is Serious Business to Aussies—Half a Century of Grid Coaching

Australian Davis Cup Team Fully Confident of Winning

By Bob Cahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Second of a Series of Three Articles

HAVERFORD, Pa. — Although precedent calls for sticking by the champion until dethroned, the Australian tennis challengers are being favored over the United States defenders in this week end's Davis Cup finals.

There must be reasons for this shattering of precedent, and we shall investigate all admissible evidence. Leaving the tennis playing analysis for the next article, let us look into the other factors that should play an integral part in deciding this international tennis rivalry.

The mental objective—the desire to win—is of prime importance. Inasmuch as Don Budge carried the burden in winning and defending the Cup, the present United States players have not really earned the championship they are now defending.

Some Players Back

Returning the Cup to Australia, however, is a serious business to the invaders. For two decades they have been seeking another Cup win, and last year almost achieved their desire. The same men who lost last year are back again, more determined than ever to snare the trophy.

Winning is doubly important to the Australians, because of the responsibility to their country. The greatly interested Australian populace think it is merely in the natural line of duty for their players to bring home the Cup. With Budge gone, the Americans should fall easy prey; is the line of reasoning taken by the many tennis followers in Australia. The players themselves realize it is not as easy as all that, but the thought of the disgrace and disappointment of returning to Australia without the Cup should inspire the Aussies to their finest play.

Australian Confidence

Of course, this theory may work the opposite way. That is, the Australians may be less efficient under pressure while the United States netsters should be freer without the strain of having anything expected of them.

Confidence is the keynote of the Australian attitude this year—a well-ingrained knowledge of their own ability. With a proven team, they know they are on top, and are going about their work with a quiet assurance that this is the year.

Any danger of overconfidence was abruptly halted by Yugoslavia's Franjo Puncec, when he defeated John Bromwich in the Interzone finals. Some American experts accepted this upset with open arms, and are using it as a basis upon which to judge the Australians. Yet there was good cause for Bromwich's defeat. Puncec was the first top-ranking player the Australian has met in seven months, and the lack of previous competition was evident in his play. But the match did prove that Bromwich is not a superman. It gave Riggs and Parker a chance to see that he can be beaten.

Careful Planning

Profiting by former mistakes, the Aussies have planned things carefully this year. Within 10 days after their national championships in January, the team was officially chosen. The four highest ranked players in the country were named, with the national singles finalists and doubles winners, Bromwich and Quist, chosen to do the actual playing.

Australia sacrificed play at Wimbledon to concentrate on winning the Davis Cup. Team Captain Hopman has been bringing Bromwich and Quist along carefully, to be at a peak for the challenge round. Early matches were not taken too seriously. The Australians have trained well physically, but have mixed golf, swimming, and other diversions with a modicum of tennis—until the week previous to the challenge round.

Contrast the Australian preparation with the United States quandary. Budgeless, the Americans had no outstanding player among a group of Cup hopefuls. It would not have been so bad had there been a chance for all these players to meet in round-robin competition, but the team was actually chosen on the basis of past record and play in only three tournaments this year.

Bobby Riggs returned as Wimbledon champion to lose in the second round at Sea Bright. The following week at Southampton where Parker did not play, Riggs won the title after coming within a few points of being beaten by Joe Hunt.

At Rye, Riggs won again, this time over Parker in the tournament which decided the singles positions. Yet in this tourney also, Riggs came within one game of defeat in an early round.

Doubles Uncertain

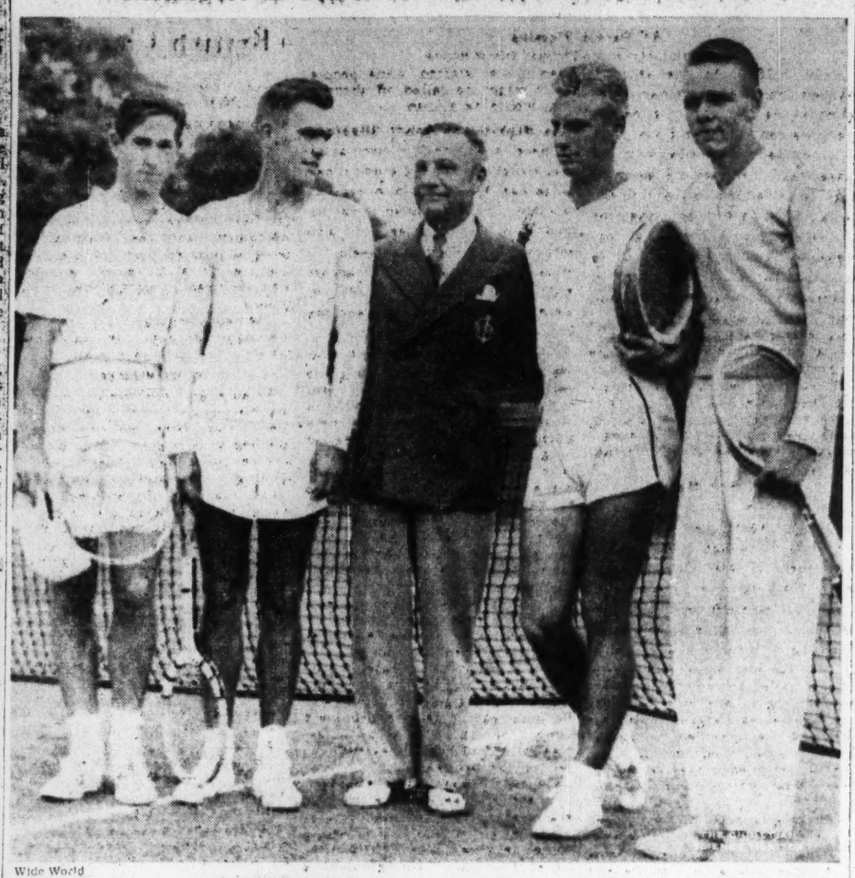
Joe Hunt could play in only one tournament, due to Annapolis commitments. Elwood Cooke was slow in recovering the Wimbledon form that took him to the finals with wins over "Bunny" Austin and Henner Henkel, and never had a chance to test his ability against Riggs, Parker, or Hunt.

The doubles situation is even more uncertain. From the four players, Riggs, Parker, Hunt, and Jack Kramer, named by Captain Pate as Cup defenders, there is not one team that has ever played together in tournament competition.

Captain Pate evidently figured that a new team couldn't do worse than the showing of experienced teams in the national doubles, where Quist and Bromwich bowled over the Mako-Tidball and Riggs-Cooke tandems, losing only five games in each match.

Thus the Australian team seems to have an advantage in preparation and in mental attitude.

Youthful Defenders for United States



Wide World

Pictured above are the four United States tennis players who were selected to defend the Davis Cup against Australia in the Challenge Round at the Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Pa., Sept. 2, 3 and 4. They are, from left to right: Bobby Riggs, Frank Parker, Capt. Walter Pate, Joe Hunt, and Jack Kramer.

And Talking of . . . Athletics

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Pell Steps Out

LONDON—A great British mile runner is emerging from the shadow of little Sydney Wooderson. Denis Pell is his name and by profession he is a clerk at the police headquarters, Scotland Yard.

Close students of athletic form have recognized him as an exceptionally good miler for quite a while, but the great British public was so dazzled by the wonder of Wooderson that the man who consistently ran second to him went rather short of true and general recognition.

Chased Wooderson

In fact, I think you might say that the first occasion upon which the G. B. P. really ecognied Pell's worth was a few weeks ago when he chased Wooderson hard to the tape in the English mile championship at the White City Stadium here.

Even then, Pell's splendid finish down the last straight was rather discounted by the fact that Wooderson was right in front of him (as usual) and the crowd had its eyes on the world's record holder whose Princeton "sensation" was fresh in memory.

However, Pell had actually led into the finishing straight and it was only the irresistible Woodersonian sprint that carried its possessor to victory in the new record time for the championship of 4m. 11.89s. The last lap being run in 57.2s.!

That, if I may put it so, was Pell's unveiling. And it was merely in accordance with public anticipation that, with Wooderson forced to rest for a while owing to a mishap, Pell gained quite an easy victory in the mile at the Bank Holiday International Meeting in which Blaine Rideout, U. S. A., took part. Blaine had an unhappy experience in letting himself get boxed up at a crucial moment, just as Wooderson did at Princeton, and so we had to wait a little longer for a real test of skill between this American star and Pell.

Occurred at Zurich

The said test occurred at Zurich, Switzerland, where Pell won the 1,500 meters in 3m. 54.1s. against Rideout's 3m. 56s.

Today the great contest which all good followers of athletics are awaiting with the keenest interest is the next match between Pell and Wooderson, who must feel as if they have been having matches since nearly as far back as they can remember.

To be quite precise, the first meeting that brought them together was the Public Schools Championships of 1933, when Wooderson was a student at Sutton Vallance, near Maidstone, and Pell was a pupil at Chatham House School, Ramsgate.

In that race, Wooderson became the first schoolboy in the world to beat 4m. 30s. for the mile. And Pell was only five yards behind him.

Of course, Wooderson got all the limelight and the following year he had it again, owing to his famous duels with the great New Zealand runner, Jack Lovelock.

Not Serious Then

Pell, meanwhile, was taking his athletics most lightheartedly which he continued to do until the day when he met up with that enthusiastic member of the Herne Hill Harriers and former international long jumper, George Pallett.

The sequel to their meeting was that Pell joined the Herne Hill Harriers, trained earnestly, and in 1935 again met Wooderson. This was in the Southern Counties junior cross-country championship over five miles, and Pell beat the Blackheath Harrier in a thrilling run-in for the tape.

Wooderson-Lovelock

In 1936 and 1937 the mile situation, as seen by the general public, was all Wooderson-Lovelock, but Pell came in second in that year's mile championship all the same, as he did again in 1938 and 1939.

And now there bursts into full view a Denis Pell for all to appreciate—a 23-year-old miler, who on his latest form, is liable to beat Wooderson or anyone else and who must be accounted a very bright British hope for the Olympic 1,500 meters race at the Games of Helsinki, Finland, next year.

Annisquam in Early Lead At Junior Championships

By Wendell Davis

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 29—Capt. Richard Mechem, in quest of his third junior title this summer, went into the second day's sailing of the national junior sailing championships for the Sears Cup here today with a one and a one-quarter point lead as a result of a first and a second in yesterday's opening races.

Mechem's light tiller touch up the wind brought his Annisquam mates, North Shore, (Mass.) champions, victory in the first engagement, while clever off the wind handling of spinnaker enabled the North Shore crew to pick up two boats for second berth at the cannon end of the second race.

Standing

Point standing before today's first race, the third of the series of eight, found Annisquam with 15¼ points; Richmond County, 13; North Haven, Maine, 12¼; Knickerbocker, 11; Squantum, Mass., 8; Bellport Bay, 7; Lewis Bay, 4, and Racine, Wis., 2.

Mechem, who attends St. Paul School, Concord, N. H., has already won the national schoolboy and North Shore championships, and is now well on his way toward annexing his third important junior title of the year. Should he succeed here, he would reign as the undisputed junior champion of the country.

With his crew of John Lowe and Ted Norton working well off the wind in yesterday's second encounter, Mechem sewed up his point lead by passing both Bellport Bay, with Sheila Page at the helm, and Richmond County. However, he could not catch the boys from "down east," Capt. John Crocker, Harry Colt, and Bill Hamlin, all 15 years old, who held to the finish the lead they obtained in the battle up the wind.

Unusual weather for this section prevailed yesterday when a strong easterly, mixed intermittently with white caps, sent the eight crews off to a flying start in the 19th running of the Sears Cup. The morning race was a windward-leeward affair, while the matinee meeting was triangular.

Secret principle in Mechem's attack yesterday was two perfect starts from which he gained an early lead. In the case of the morning engagement he held his lead, while in the afternoon he lost.

This race saw the crews splitting all over the Sound course, and it was impossible for anyone to cover. North Haven, youngest crew in the series, went off by themselves and gained an advantage on every hitch.

Perfect Start

In the morning race, Annisquam worked out to a lead at the outset, pulling a perfect starboard hitch start after running the line with Richmond County close astern. The two leaders were joined by Knickerbocker and Squantum on a long starboard board into the Stamford shore line.

Meanwhile, Racine, Bellport Bay, Lewis Bay, and North Haven went wind hunting into the sound in that order, with Bellport Bay finally leaving the other three to fetch after the leading quartet, which picked up more air to walk well up to windward on the rest of the fleet.

Skipper Mechem covered Richmond's Willcox all the way, while Knickerbocker split, tacking back into the main waters of the Sound. At the windward mark, Captain Mosbacher slipped into second berth behind Mechem, with Willcox third.

Squantum's LeBlanc, with crew, Elliot Patten and John Dodge working spinnaker sheets with a fine touch, picked up two boats on the run home to finish fourth. Tacking down wind by Willcox caught Knickerbocker at the line for second berth.

With Knickerbocker third and Squantum fourth, the rest of the fleet found North Haven, fifth, Bellport Bay, sixth, Lewis Bay, seventh, and Racine, last.

Penn vs. Cornell

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29 (AP)—The traditional Thanksgiving Day football game between Pennsylvania and Cornell will be played this year on Saturday, Nov. 25, instead of November 23, the day President Roosevelt has announced he would designate as Thanksgiving Day.

Brothers Steal Show at Rifle Tests in Ohio

CAMP PERRY, Ohio Aug. 29 (AP) — Two infantrymen tied yesterday for the Coast Guard trophy, beating out 1,925 other 3-caliber riflemen, but two brothers from Connecticut, firing on the small-bore range, stole the show at the national rifle matches.

Coates Brown, Sergeant in the 22nd Infantry at Fort McClellan, Ala, and William W. White, Corporal in the 15th Infantry at Fort Lewis, Wash., tied with scores of 99 in the service rifle event calling for 10 shots rapid fire, kneeling or sitting, and 10 shots rapid fire prone, the first at 200 yards and the second at 300. They'll shootoff for the title.

Jack and Jim Lacy of New Haven, Conn., brothers, were the day's features, however. In the Western trophy match, over the Dear course of 20 shots prone at 50 yards and 20 at 100 yards, Jack and Jim finished in a second place deadlock with identical scores of 400 with 31 in the X ring. A. O. Franz of Alton, Ill., won the event with 400 and 32 x's, equalling the record.

William F. Johnson, insurance inspector of Jamaica, N. Y. captured the Crowell trophy match, 10 shots at 600 yards, prone, by beating Sergt. Hansford Wagner of the U. S. Infantry team, defending champion, in a shootoff.

They tied Sunday with perfect scores, and yesterday Johnson rammed his first shot into the bullseye for a five while Sergt. Wagner scored a four, ending the event with a single shot by each.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

[Results Aug. 28]

International League

Buffalo 4, Montreal 3.
Toronto 7, Rochester 3.
(Only games).

American Association

Kansas City 4, Indianapolis 0.
Louisville 2-8, Milwaukee 0-6.
Columbus 10, Minneapolis 8.
Toledo 8, St. Paul 1.

Pacific Coast League

(No games scheduled).

Texas League

Dallas 9, Beaumont 5.
Houston 7, Oklahoma City 5.
Fort Worth 7, San Antonio 6.
Shreveport 10, Tulsa 4.

Southern Association

Little Rock 7, Chattanooga 5.
Knoxville 6, Birmingham 3.
Nashville 8-9, New Orleans 4-0.
Only games).

Eastern League

Hartford 4, Albany 3.
Springfield 14, Binghamton 3.
Scranton 7, Elmira 0.
Wilkes-Barre 13, Williamsport 1.

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Joe Di Maggio and Marius Russo, Yankees—Former hit two homers and single, driving in eight runs. Russo pitched four-hitter for 18-2 win over Tigers.

Mel Ott, Giants—His single and homer produced all the runs in 3-1 decision over Reds.

Bill Trotter, Browns—Handcuffed Senators with four hits for 12-2 win.

Augie Galan, Cubs—Hit double and single, driving in two runs, to top Phillies, 5-3.

Ted Williams, Red Sox—His homer with two on in eighth inning topped Indians, 6-5.

Buddy Hassett, Bees—Hit triple and three singles, drove in one run and scored two in 10-5 victory over Cardinals.

Gerry Walker, White Sox—His ninth-inning single sent winning run across to down Athletics, 5-4.

Fiftieth Year As Grid Coach For A. A. Stagg

(This is the first in a series traveling the fifty-year span of the grand old man of football, Amos Alonzo Stagg.)

By Russell J. Newland

STOCKTON, Calif., Aug. 29 (AP)—Fifty-five years ago this fall two eager-eyed Yale freshmen quickstepped from the campus toward New Haven Bay, intent on becoming crew racing immortals of Old Eli.

On the way, they met a classmate whose enthusiasm lay in the field of football, a rough, tough game of that era, but one packed with thrills.

He talked fast and convincingly. Why turn out for crew when football was to be had for the asking?

Snared One Victim

The spellbinder snared one victim, a 22-year-old smallish fellow weighing 149 pounds. He turned back to the football field. A famed career and glorious future hinged on that decision. Amos Alonzo Stagg laughingly explains today it was his first "reverse play."

Because "Lonnie" Stagg decided to chase a bag of wind around a field instead of pull an oar in a racing shell, football this fall puts on display the first man ever to coach the sport a half century.

At 77 years of age, Stagg is as active as most men 20 years his junior. He begins his seventh season at the College of The Pacific with an infectious enthusiasm that b ders on the unbelievable.

Retired Him

Seven years ago, the University of Chicago arbitrarily retired him because h had reached the age limit. He had coached there 41 years; before that two years at International Y. M. C. A. training school, now Springfield (Mass.) College.

Retire on his laurels to a well earned rest?

Not the Stagg of seven years ago. He perused the many offers after his Chicago farewell and decided to go West, as Horace Greeley advised the young men of the last century.

Dramatic Interlude

It was a dramatic interlude in a career already crammed with amazing episodes.

Dr. Tully Knowles, President of the college and a former University of Southern California man, prevailed upon Stagg to come to Pacific. Neither has had cause to regret.

Last year, the dean of coaches produced the Far Western Conference championship team. As a post-season achievement of proverbial story-book ending, he led his little squad to Chicago to defeat his old university, 32 to 0.

Warner Won Game

Thirty-two years ago, Glenn Scobey Warner's Carlisle Indians defeated Stagg's Chicago team, 18 to 4. On Oct. 20 of this year at Pacific's field will be written another colorful chapter in the lives of men who have coached football longer than any others, Warner having 44 years to his credit. Pacific meets San Jose State College, at which Warner now is associate coach.

Will Warner beat Stagg again in their second meeting since 1907?

Tiller Talk

Mechem has two more chances to defend his schoolboy title for St. Paul's, next year being his junior year. Mechem plays hockey and baseball, his puck chasing ability following in the footsteps of brother John, who was at left wing for Harvard during the past three winter campaigns.

Mosbacher of Knickerbocker is well acquainted with the Atlantic Class. He won Larchmont Race Week series this year with his Atlantic, Rhapsody, which is racing in this series. Mosbacher today races his own boat in the first encounter.

* * *

Skipper Willcox sails with his brother Roger, who won the Sears Cup three years ago for Richmond, in the Star Class. He was Comet Class champion two years ago, sails Frostbites in the winter time. Sister Sally, a member of the Richmond crew, is the third member of the sailing Willcox family in these national championships. This is Willcox's third trip to the nationals, first year a member of Roger's crew, and the last two seasons, helmsman.

* * *

There are four girls in this year's series. Sally Willcox, Sheila Paige, and Nancy Syme are skippers of Bellport Bay and Lewis Bay, respectively, while Mary Tooker is a member of the Bellport crew.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	73	45	.619
St. Louis	68	50	.576
Chicago	68	55	.553
Brooklyn	60	56	.517
New York	59	58	.504
Pittsburgh	53	63	.457
Boston	51	66	.436
Philadelphia	38	76	.333

Results Aug. 28

Boston 10, St. Louis 5.
Chicago 5, Philadelphia 3.
New York 3, Cincinnati 1.
Only games scheduled.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	87	34	.719
Boston	73	46	.613
Chicago	67	54	.554
Cleveland	65	55	.542
Detroit	62	58	.517
Washington	52	71	.423
Philadelphia	41	79	.342
St. Louis	34	84	.288

Results Aug. 28

Boston 6, Cleveland 5.
New York 18, Detroit 2.
St. Louis 12, Washington 9.
Chicago 5, Philadelphia 4.

Bulldogs Have Good Chance For an Undefeated Season

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Local pro football fans get their first glimpse of the season on Labor Day night in Gilmore Stadium where the home-team, the Los Angeles Bulldogs, meet the Washington Redskins, the team which opened pro play on the Pacific Coast last night in San Francisco's baseball stadium against a collegiate all-star aggregation under Buck Shaw.

And by the looks of the Bulldog roster, local fans may not miss the seven men lost from last year's squad. In fact the fair name of the Bulldogs, who astounded the pro world with such excellent play in running up its record season of wins for a debut team two short years ago, may even be improved. Certainly if the new line-up can knock off Slingin' Sammy Baugh and his Redskin team-mates in the initial game, the way will be open to a perfect season.

Frankian in Charge

The initial game in San Francisco, of course, gives a seasoning advantage to the invaders here, but Coach Ike Frankian seems to have everything under control—as far as material goes. The former St. Mary's star is himself making a debut as Bulldog coach, replacing Gloomy Gus Henderson, who whizzed the Bulldogs to their enviable position in their first years.

Gus, who preceded Howard Jones at the University of Southern California, went to Tulsa, Okla., before taking on the pro assignment, and last season announced his contract with the Detroit pro team.

He is taking with him several of the Bulldog veterans, and these are the ones that Ike had to replace.

Moore Missing

Bill Moore is missing at end; yet four are there to replace him: Ray Morse, Oregon and Detroit; Ralph Stanley and Ray Wehba of the perennial Trojan top-notch teams; and giant John Polich of Loyola fame.

At tackle, Harry Field and Steve Sinko are missing: the former now coaching in Honolulu, and the latter at Duquesne. Newcomers include Archie McDonald, from Montana; Henry Rockwell, 235-pounder from Arizona; Burney Dike, 220-pounder from Wyoming, and Mike Mazurki, the wrestler from Manhattan College.

Returning stand-bys are Kay Bell, 215-pound "lightweight" from Washington State; and Gale O'Brien, 235 pounds, Nebraska.

Veteran Guards

Henderson snatched Ray Clemons, guard, for Detroit, but Coach Frankian has four veterans at guard: Howard Tipton, Verdi Boyer, Pete Mehringer, and Jerry Donnell; in addition there are two newcomers: Joe Housten, Oregon weight-man, and Ernie Jorge, St. Mary's.

Probably the most vital raid by Henderson was the taking of a backfield trio: Bill Howard, Gordon Gore, and Elvin Hutchinson.

Even so, Ike is far from dismayed: seven backs are left over from last year: Ed Crazy-legs Stark, Ray Peterson, Hal Pangle, Dan Barnhart, Hall Wickersham, Charles Pavelko, and Red Elder.

Backs

Backfield aspirants, making a good showing in their first practice are: Izzy Cantor of the U. C. L. A. Bruins; Ollie Day of the Trojans; Jim Noccerini, Loyola's left-footed punter; Sweeny Tuck, a fast halfback who played "B" ball for Notre Dame; Kelley Cook, Wyoming ace; Howard Yaeger, fleet half-back from Santa Barbara State, who is property of the N. Y. Giants, but available on a year's leave to attend school here; and finally, Zeke Everhart, the 205-pound flash slated to take Gore's place as principal packer of the pigskin. As big as Gore and faster in his workouts, Zeke is one of the best put out by Southern Methodist.

At center are Bert Pearson, returning after a year's absence; Fred McPherson, Nebraska contribution; and John Duich and San Diego State, so highly recommended by Leo Calland, famous coach in these parts.

Robert K. Shellaby

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Brooklyn Stock Soars

Although you might not find anyone in the vicinity of the Polo Grounds who will admit it, the hottest team in the National League at this writing is Brooklyn. Both St. Louis and Cincinnati, the principals in this scrambled pennant race, will testify. The Cardinals came East a short while back with designs on the coveted berth occupied by the Reds, but the Dodgers quickly and unexpectedly dampened this enthusiasm. The Redlegs also met unlooked for opposition at Ebbets Field. On their final trip into western territory, the Brooklyn boys may continue this tantalizing game with the contenders.

A number of factors have contributed to the spurt which lifted the Dodgers into the unfamiliar atmosphere of the first division. The pitching has been uncommonly good. The hitting has been timely. But above all other factors stands the inspiring leadership of Lippy Leo Durocher, the shortstop whose freshman year in the pilot's chair seems destined to be a whaling success. Leo, of course, will not win the pennant. But unless repeated September reversals force an abrupt change in the situation, he will finish ahead of the Giants, which, in the eyes of the Brooklyn fan, is as sweet as a World Series triumph.

Inspired Player

Durocher is not just an inspiring manager. He is an inspired player. Like Mickey Cochrane at Detroit a few seasons ago and Gabby Hartnett last year at Chicago, Leo is gifted with the spark that ignites the spirit of his fellow men. Because the veteran is playing a sensational game at the short field, the entire Brooklyn team has taken up the pace. They have left the second division ranks because they are hustling for that extra run or base. The Dodgers make as much noise throwing the ball around as a club headed for the October Classic. Durocher shouts for the pellet on force outs, double plays and relays, and his infield mates almost drill it through him. Without the skipper's fire and dash, the Ebbets entry might be just another ball club.

Durocher sat firmly on the so-called "spot" when the season opened. His coaches were Bill Killifer and Charley Dressen, a couple of former big league managers. From the outside it appeared as if Larry MacPhail was taking no chances. In the event that Lippy missed the boat, Bill or Chuck could step up and run the team. But Durocher, fully realizing his position, went in there loaded with confidence and certain that he could satisfy the general manager and the Ebbets Field customers. He made it apparent from the very beginning that he was the boss. Killifer and Dressen have been competent assistants, but at no time have they threatened to push Lippy out of the picture. The man just won't be pushed.

Need a Catcher

With reinforcements in one or two spots, the Dodgers will be taken seriously in the 1940 flag race. The club is not old, nor apt to wear out in a hurry. The big need at the moment is a catcher. Durocher alternates Blimp Phelps and Al Todd, but neither man is an artist on defense. A right-hander who can hit for distance would be a welcome addition, hence rumors that Joe Medwick will wear a Brooklyn uniform next spring, if not before. In the winter trading market, the MacPhail-Durocher team will very likely be one of the most active.

The Dodgers are not currently over-burdened with stars. Pete Coscarart at second base, Cookie Lavagetto at third, Dixie Walker in center field, Art Parks in right, Ernie Koy in left and Dolph Camilli at first base, are not all players who would bring a sizable return in the open market. Camilli might, but not the others. The pitching burden is carried by a staff which includes Fred Fitzsimmons, Vito Tamulis, Ira Hutchinson, Whitlow Wyatt, Hugh Casey, Luke Hamlin, Tot Pressnell, Russell Evans and Hollingsworth. Only Hamlin has been a steady winner. But behind this group of average ball players is the spark furnished by Lippy Leo, who learned his baseball under Miller Huggins and Frankie Frisch and once rode a St. Louis freight with the old Gashouse Gang. The manager of the year? Hand the bronze plaque to Durocher.

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Commerce and Finance

Market Seen Ready for Eventualities Due to Long Stress Period

Business and Industry

Foreign Deposits In U. S. Banks Up 83 P. C. in Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—There was an increase of 83 per cent in foreign bank deposits in insured banks in the year ended June 30, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation announced.

The increasingly large foreign bank balances here, due in large measure to the prolonged tension in Europe, were $332,429,000 on June 30, 1938, $512,370,000 on Dec. 31,1938, and $608,853,000 on June 30, 1939, according to the report issued by Leo T. Crowley, FDIC Chairman.

Foreign Balances Up Sharply

The foregoing figures show that the foreign bank balances jumped by $96,483,000 in the six months ended June 30. As of June 30 there were 13,569 insured commercial banks which reported total assets as of that date of $59,426,000,000—the highest ever reported to the FDIC—an increase of $5,057,000,000, or 9 per cent over the same date a year earlier.

Other important changes in the 12 months were reported as follows:

Cash and funds due from banks continued to increase and on June 30, 1939, amounted to $19,354,000,000—the highest figure on record—an increase for the year of $2,984,000,000, or 18 per cent.

Holdings of United States Government obligations and obligations guaranteed by the United States Government amounted to $15,038,000,000, an increase of $1,513,000,000, or 11 per cent.

Holdings of obligations of States and political subdivisions increased about $462,000,000, or 17 per cent, since June 30, 1938, and amounted to $3,141,000,000. Holdings of other securities decreased during the year.

Loans and discounts, at $16,040,000,000, were $315,000,000, or 2 per cent, higher than on June 30, 1938, but were virtually unchanged since Dec. 31, 1938. Amounts reported by national banks and insured nonmember banks increased during the period, but loans and discounts of State members decreased slightly.

Total Deposits Rise

Total deposits increased about 10 per cent during the period to $52,327,000,000, the highest figure since inauguration of deposit insurance. All classes of deposits showed increases since June 30, 1938.

Deposits of individuals, partnerships and corporations payable on demand increased $2,786,000,000, or nearly 13 per cent, and deposits of foreign banks increased $276,000,000, or 83 per cent.

Total capital accounts of the insured commercial banks increased only $123,000,000 during the 12-month period and amounted to 10.9 per cent of total assets on June 30, 1939, compared with 11.7 per cent on June 30, 1938.

Of the assets held by insured commercial banks on June 30, 1939, 33 per cent were cash, reserves and funds due from banks; 30 per cent were obligations of the Federal, State and local governments; 7 per cent were corporate securities and 27 per cent were loans and discounts.

Argentine Peso Now Linked to the Dollar

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 29 (AP)—The Argentine peso, which has been pegged to the British pound, was linked to the dollar Monday at an official rate of 3.5295 pesos to the dollar.

The change was made by the Government to avoid the continued drop of the peso which accompanied the fall of the pound.

Road Asks Loan Approval

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Appalachicola Northern Railroad Company of Florida has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for approval of a three-year loan of $800,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The railroad said it would use $591,019 to repay loans, $193,895 for rehabilitation $41,486 for past due vouchers, $12,004 for taxes and $51,496 for working capital.

AUTOCAR TRUCKS

The current quarterly dividend of seventy-five cents (75c) a share on the $3.00 Cumulative and Participating Preferred Stock of The Autocar Company has been declared, payable October 2, 1939, to stockholders of record on September 20, 1939. Checks will be mailed.

JOHN G. TAMEY, Treasurer

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Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 11
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Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 15
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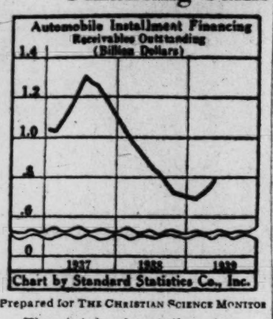
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Amesbury Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Bristol County Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Brockton Savings Bank	Sept. 11
Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 14
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Charlestown Five Cent Sav. Bank	Sept. 20
County Savings Bank, Clinton	Sept. 21

Auto Installment Financing Gains



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The total of retail automobile installment paper outstanding has been increasing since the first of the year, although the current figure is far under that of 1937 and the greater part of 1938.

Rails Practically Double Operating Net in 7 Months

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads announced that the net railway operating income of class one railroads the first seven months of this year was $214,762,841, compared with $109,616,765 in the same period last year.

The association said the 1939 income represented an annual return of 1.66 per cent on property investment compared with .85 per cent last year.

The association said gross operating revenues the first seven months of 1939 totaled $2,136,562,406, compared with $1,935,656,766 during the like period last year. Operating expenses the first seven months of this were $1,642,706,254, compared with $1,533,760,919 in 1938.

July's net railway operating income was $49,011,915, compared with $38,431,251 in July, 1938.

The association said that 27 class one railroads failed to earn expenses and taxes in the first seven months of this year.

Hardware Sales Show a Tendency To Gain Ground

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The upward swing which characterized sales and production of hardware during the last half of 1938 had leveled off to a rather bumpy sidewise trend by the beginning of 1939. A survey of the hardware industry just completed by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reveals that the first four months of the year were a disappointing period for the trade, although manufacturers and wholesalers were able to report fairly substantial increases over their volume for the same period of 1938.

It was not until the latter part of May that the sales trend again began to climb, the survey reports. June and July were good months, although not, in many dealers' opinion, sufficiently lively to offset the poor showing in the spring as a whole. Items connected with building were volume leaders, but even in these lines cumulative sales were under those for 1937.

The most cheerful news was contained in comparisons with 1938. All three main divisions of the industry had higher sales totals to report, the average gain for the seven months being estimated at 25 to 30 per cent for manufacturers, 8 to 14 per cent for wholesalers, and 3 to 8 per cent for retailers.

Since comparisons are now to be made with a period of expanding sales, further improvement in the year-to-year showing is not considered likely in the trade. Yet prospects for the remainder of 1939 are viewed with some degree of optimism, barring unforeseen foreign developments. A high level of activity in the home construction and shipbuilding fields, combined with the extension of rural electrification, the growing interest in many lines of sports equipment, and the large consumer incomes promise a steady demand for hardware articles.

Meanwhile the trade keeps its own house in order. Inventories have been allowed to increase at a much slower rate than sales.

News Notes—Central Europe

(Excerpts from Reports to Commerce Department)

German Construction—A new settlement now under construction in Berlin will contain 11,500 apartments and house between 35,000 and 40,000 persons. The Reich's present housing deficit is estimated by German officials at 3,000,000 dwellings, a shortage which is said in Germany to have resulted from the fact that all reserves of building materials and man-power are being devoted to rearmament.

German Meat Consumption—German government authorities continue to caution the public concerning the increasing per capita consumption of meat in that country. White-collar workers in particular are being asked to limit consumption of meat to a quantity just sufficient to maintain a proper diet. An official of the German Ministry for Food is quoted as saying recently that the increase of meat consumption must be stopped since domestic production can not be enlarged.

Polish Overseas Traffic—A record of merchandise traffic was established during June by the Polish port of Gdynia. Total frieght handled at this 10-year-old port during the month amounted to 978,082 metric tons, which compares with 941,044 metric tons in May, the previous high record. During the first half of 1939, total freight traffic at Gdynia totaled 5,042,340 metric tons compared with 4,439,774 metric tons in the first six months of 1938.

Danzig Shipping—Before the World War, Riga was Europe's leading lumber port as it was the chief outlet for Russia's vast lumber supplies. Since the war, Danzig has become the leading exporter of lumber on the Baltic.

Polish Cotton—The United States continued to be the chief supplier of raw cotton imported by Poland in the first six months of 1939. Tonnage ratio of raw cotton imports of Poland from the United States amounted to 64.5 per cent of the total in January-June, 1939 as compared with 64 per cent of the total shipments for the first six months of 1938.

Conditions in Yugoslavia—The period of uncertainty which has characterized economic conditions in Yugoslavia for several months was continued during the first quarter of the current year. The index of both mineral production and foundry production was higher in the first quarter of this year than in the like period of 1938. The timber industry, which ranks after agriculture in importance, was fairly well occupied during the three-month period with demand from Italy a sustaining factor.

Rumanian Lumber—Exploitation of timber resources of Rumania, including the promotion of the domestic chemical industry based upon these resources, will be undertaken with the co-operation of Germany. This joint action is one of the first steps to be undertaken in fulfillment of the economic treaty consummated in March of this year between Germany and Rumania providing for the development of Rumania's economic resources with the assistance of Germany.

Rumanian Imports—The extreme unbalance which characterized Rumania's trade with the United States in 1938 was accentuated in the first two months of the current year. Imports into Rumania of American products in January-February, 1939, were valued at $1,500,150, an increase of more than $250,000 over the like 1938 period. Exports from Rumania to the United States in the first two months of this year totaled $345,000, a decrease of $102,000.

Swiss National Fair—A unique aerial ferry is being employed at Switzerland's National Exposition held at Zurich. The exposition is located on both sides of Lake Zurich where it narrows toward the city of Zurich, the north bank being devoted to agricultural exhibits and the south bank to industrial displays. Cars suspended on cables stretched between steel towers 300 feet high transport visitors to the exposition across the lake from one exhibit to the other.

Swiss Watch Exports—Switzerland exported watches, watch movements, and parts, valued at $8,730,000 to the United States during 1938 compared with about $11,470,000 for 1937, a decrease of about 24 per cent.

Hungarian Shoes—Hungary's domestic shoe industry has been steadily expanding in the last few years and totaled 3,000,000 pairs in 1938. The continued foreign demand is keeping several manufacturing plants busy producing for export. In the northern territory recently returned by Czechoslovakia, Hungary acquired the Bata Company's plant which will augment its production by about 1,300,000 pairs annually.

Austrian Copper—Germany's program of economic self-sufficiency has resulted in reviving interest in the Reich in the copper resources of former Austria. The only known copper deposits of any importance in former Austria are situated near Mitterburg in the Province of Salzburg. Germany's present output of copper ore is confined entirely to the low-grade Mansfeld and Kur-Hesse copper deposits in central Germany which are maintained only with the assistance of substantial Government subsidies. It is reported that the methods developed in Germany for exploiting these deposits may be applied at Mitterburg, although it is recognized that such action will require an investment of many million marks.

Wall Street Is Inclined to Look For Bull Market, War or No War

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—As the security markets continued yesterday to respond to the "no war" cue, people are more convinced here that 1914 will provide few precedents for the present and that nearly everything is going to happen contrary to expectations. There is an undertone of feeling that whether a war breaks out or not 1939 will provide as important a turning point in financial history as did 1929, and that it will prepare the way for a decade as different from the 'thirties as the 'thirties were from the 'twenties.

Already in one important respect the war-scare has had a result quite different from 1914. Sterling has dipped, not risen. Other differences are expected to follow rather fast.

Expect Bull Market

News stories from Washington to the contrary, the reason why the Stock Exchange is expected to stay open in case of war is not that "Washington is prepared to meet all emergencies." Off-the-record opinion in the Street is that Washington is more of a danger to a calm frame of mind than a help. The so-called controls and powers at Washington are mostly of the same loose-leaf baggy variety as the tripartite agreement or "agreement of lame currencies" in which the parties pledge themselves not to do what they wouldn't do anyway.

Washington has for years been concerned about the possible exodus of hot money, thus standing in a sense with a club as the exit from the world's financial city of refuge while world capital is still trying to get in, not get out. This bit of Mack Sennett comedy is paralleled by the maintenance of the golden Stabilization Fund to protect a dollar which nothing endangers.

The strength of Monday's stock market, after the pardonable initial sell-off as sterling plunged to $4.12, was not due alone to reviving hopes that there might be no war. It was also due to a feeling that possibly the bull market might be resumed here even in case of war.

In other words the financially erudite are half convinced that actual hostilities might still see a bull market. True, the common catch-phrase is "In case of war there would at least be an initial sell-off." But some people don't even think that. They doubt it for several reasons. First, there has already been an "initial sell-off." In fact there have been several. There was one last September, and one last Spring.

Bad News Anticipated

Not only traders but the whole world have lived in spasmodic fear of major hostilities for years. There has been diplomatic war, airwave war, white war and "war of nerves." Not so in 1914, when the World War burst on a comparatively unsuspecting world. As the watchman said to James Hilton's Mr. Chips in June, 1914—"There's nothing of importance in the papers except that some archduke has been murdered in some place in Austria."

Hence the feeling that the pre-war "initial sell-off" may have already taken place and that if war comes, the markets may have already anticipated the bad news. As the argument runs, American business is in an upswing. Scarcely ever has it been in a better position on the score of inventory or unfilled orders.

The 10 per cent drop in sterling isn't going to jeopardize our foreign trade because in case of war Britain will be in no position to compete aggressively with us in foreign markets. Tradewise it doesn't create British strength but indicates British weakness. It may produce and has produced weakness in tin, rubber, and copper; but it also may reflect impending strength in the market for American airplanes, machine tools, and manufactured goods in general.

Sign of Hitler Desperation

One element of strength in Monday's market was the belief that Germany may actually back down. Feeling is that the Russo-German pact was a sign of weakness, a coup (as the Communist Daily Worker claimed) for Stalin instead of for Hitler, a sign of Hitler desperation. The thought is present that Hitler is out on a limb—actually. And incidentally the Russo-German pact, which wrought an upturn in this market last week, is taken as an ideological victory for capitalism. It puts its enemies in one boat. It mutes the fellow-travellers in our midst, and particularly in Washington.

Outside the ideological cave of the winds, the pact is thought to be more gain than loss to democratic-capitalistic countries like ours. Its announcement was supposed to be a move in a diplomatic blitzkrieg (lightning war) but nobody batted an eye. On second thought it takes the strain off Britain in China and off France in the Pyrenees and clarifies everything. Briefly, it is a point for the bulls, worth five points on the Dow-Jones' industrials.

In brief, feeling here is that the market is due to go up whether there is war or not. If no war then the pressure of imaginary European liquidation and the alleged 1914 parallel is off; if war, then American business will continue as usual, and that means it will continue on the zig-zag upward course of the last 15 or 18 months. There is a definite feeling that all 1914 rules are off. Even if war started, some people say it might be called off shortly. That would be bullish.

See High-Grade Bonds Slipping

There is an idea in circulation that Hitler will knuckle down because (as Schacht said a year or two ago) "you can finish a war on food cards but not begin it" and because the Germans seem to think it necessary to broadcast martial music while the British merely broadcast the facts and the French broadcast nothing.

The feeling deepens here that the bull market in high-grade bonds is over. Nobody buys them but institutions and they think in unison. They have been bullish in a herd and they may turn bearish in a herd. High-grades, incidentally, dropped again on Monday while the stock market was quite buoyant. Municipals last week had the sharpest drop for a single week since 1933. The thought is that though these drops may be followed by slow recovery they spoil confidence.

When the stock market broke in 1929 the breaks were followed by slow recoveries; but the recoveries didn't last. Then, too, the gold influx would not last in case of war. Letting sterling find its level is a way of keeping gold in London and Paris instead of here (except here under earmark). Perhaps last week's $4,740,000,000 excess reserves may be the peak.

Are Low Money Rates Ending?

There is a feeling here that the era of artificially low money rates may be at an end. This feeling comes because (1) fellow-traveller collectivists in Washington have been ideologically routed; (2) last week's burst of gold imports may be the end; (3) the disappearance of the new-issue market may throw corporations back on bank loans, which would increase reserve requirements and so lower excess reserves. In recent weeks some second-grade issues have been floated as first-grade, a signal that the market had been overdone for good.

Some people here are inclined to the unpopular view that if war comes one of the results may be a swing away from government controls instead of toward them. A modest news-flash here last week indicated that Yugoslavia, to win the loyalty of both Croats and Serbs, had gone more democratic. The standard pattern has been for nations under pressure to go more totalitarian or centralized. There may be a limit. Just as in warfare the style changes every generation or two from rapid movement to fixed position, and from cavalry to infantry as the decisive arm, so in government and finance the style may change. The Germans may have gone as centralized as possible; the more rugged and individualist Western powers may show greater strength; the exigencies of M-day here may mean a decentralization of authority, responsibility, and even of financial movement.

Flaw in Bullish Picture

There is one flaw in the bullish picture; silver has dropped. Silver price movements generally anticipate general commodity price movements. However, it is obvious that there can be few run-ups in commodity prices until the present controls are abandoned. In case of war it would take a few months for that to become ineffective as a restraint on inflation.

In connection with inflation, the feeling here is that it is incompatible with totalitarianism. One cancels the other. Those who believe more stress will mean more government scout "inflation." And vice versa. A strong state can get action by discipline. A weak state can get it by false hopes and by throwing the cost of war on rentiers. The choice seems one of temperament.

There is some feeling that the nineteen-thirties may turn out, in history's book, to have been a period of false political hopes and restrained financial hopes, like the 'seventies or the 'nineties, while the 'forties may be a period of restrained political hopes and inflated financial hopes, like the nineteen-twenties.

Best guess here seems to be that at $4.12 sterling has seen its low.

New Haven Road Proposes Plan for B. & P. Control

WASHINGTON (AP)—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission a proposed plan of reorganization for the Boston & Providence Railroad under which the New Haven would acquire all of the properties and assets of the Boston & Providence.

The proposal is the same as that which the New Haven has made in its own reorganization proceedings.

The New Haven said it believed "the interest of the public and of both estates" that the Boston & Providence should continue to be operated as part of the New Haven's main line from New York to Boston rather than having the main line terminate at Providence.

Hecker Products Corp.

NEW YORK (AP) — Hecker Products Corp. and wholly owned subsidiaries reported net profit of $1,969,903 for the fiscal year ended June 30, equal to $1.21 a share on 1,629,702 shares of common stock, compared with $951,405, or 32 cents on 1,802,802 shares of common in the preceding fiscal year. Company manufactures household products at plants throughout the country.

Merchants' SOS Is Answered By British Chamber

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Publishing a report recommending that the Government and manufacturers consider more fully in future the role of the merchant in industrial affairs the London Chamber of Commerce has come to the rescue of British merchants who feel themselves being eliminated from commercial practice by a movement among manufacturers to market their own goods.

The report explains just what a merchant is and the part he plays in the nation's business.

Not Middleman

As an example of the movement the merchants quote a section of the Iron and Steel industry which has begun selling to consumers at a lower price than it does to stock holding merchants. They also claim that the Government has not given them adequate recognition in its new Reorganization Bill for the Lancashire cotton industry.

Feeling that the trend against the merchant is due to a wrong conception of his business the Chamber of Commerce report explains that the real merchant is not a "middleman" rendering little service and taking perhaps rather a big commission. A merchant is one who through his vast marketing organization is able to market goods more cheaply than the manufacturer himself can do.

"Broadly speaking," the report quotes from the Import Duties Advisory Committee, "apart from products which are sold in bulk to a relatively small circle of consumers, there is little doubt that an experienced merchanting organization can carry out the functions of distribution more efficiently and at a lower cost than the individual producer."

Must Raise Charges

The report explains just how the manufacturer, by himself marketing his most direct orders, is causing hardship to the merchant. Such an action upsets the cost balance of the merchant, who, in the ordinary way, makes profits on direct orders, and loses or just pays expenses on indirect or varied orders.

With no direct orders to bring profits the merchant is forced to raise his charges on the indirect orders. The rise falls back on the manufacturer who, thinking costs should be the same over the whole distribution field, feels the merchant's high prices are out of date, and decides to market all goods himself.

Gratified

© Harris & Ewing

John W. Hanes

Acting Secretary of the United States Treasury.

Treasury Flooded With Suggestions For Tax Revision

WASHINGTON (AP)—John W. Hanes, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, said that hundreds of business men already had replied to his recent request for suggestions on revisions of the Federal tax laws.

In a radio address, Mr. Hanes recalled that he had sent the invitations to about 1,000 business leaders throughout the country, and said:

"The response to this request for collaboration, in the 10 days since it was first voiced, has been a heartening demonstration of a democracy in action.

"From organization spokesmen whom I have addressed personally and from individual taxpayers who have read of our efforts in the press there has come a flood of communications pledging active support. Without exception, they come with good will and constructive intent."

Mr. Hanes pointed out that he had promised to treat the suggestions as confidential, and did not summarize them.

He noted that "there are indications that further recovery is underway; business indicators look today more favorable than they did a year ago. The economic indices show improvement."

Storage of Crude Oil Is Seen Well Above U. S. Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas — A. J. McIntosh of New York, economist of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company gave some enlightening figures on crude in testimony before the State's railroad commission that is conducting a hearing here in order to obtain information as to crude and oil and gasoline storage of the different companies and of the United States as a whole.

Mr. McIntosh testified that the total crude storage in the country at this time is approximately 262,000,000 barrels, while the industry can get along well on 225,000,000 barrels, with no seasonal variation. This leaves a surplus of 37,000,000 barrels, of which 22,000,000 barrels is in Oklahoma.

Texas storage is about 8,800,000 barrels below any surplus. Illinois has a storage surplus of 7,500,000 barrels and Kansas 8,000,000 barrels, he said.

Chairman of the Interstate Oil Compact Commission and a member of the road commission, Ernest O. Thompson, sought to have Harry E. Wiess of Houston, President of the Humble Oil and Refining Company, give the names of the buyers of crude oil who have been purchasing 600,000 barrels daily below the posted price and which purchases caused Humble recently to reduce its price 20 cents a barrel. Mr. Wiess demurred at being required to divulge the names and his position was upheld by Lon Smith, chairman of the commission.

Mr. Thompson held that the Humble company is the largest purchaser of crude in the world and that the public should be informed as to who started the cut in prices.

Mr. Wiess did say that his company is about 4,000,000 barrels below its working storage requirements of crude oil at this time and declared further it does not care to produce in excess of the demand. Its prices are determined by the forces of supply and demand and the play of these forces in competition with each other, he said.

Among other witnesses were General W. R. Pyron, Vice-President of the Gulf Oil Corporation; J. S. Leach of Houston, Vice-President of the Texas Company and K. S. Adams, President of the Phillips Petroleum Company, who wanted no change made in his company's present inventories of crude and gasoline.

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Today's 2:55 P.M. Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 500,000
Previous day 669,510
1939 volume to date 143,575,426
1938 volume to date 174,305,343

Most Securities Advance Modestly In Quiet Dealings

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP)—Stocks stepped up fractions to 2 points in today's market as Wall Street became a bit more hopeful for European peace.

Traders seldom reached for favorites, though, and dealings were slow from the start. There was a slight slip-up after mid-day but, near the final hour, prices were around the tops. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 500,000 shares.

Although sentiment seemed to have improved considerably in board rooms, conflicting reports from London and Berlin on the latest British note to Hitler regarding the German-Polish controversy tended to keep buyers from extending commitments unduly.

The feeling appeared to be growing, however, that, even if war eventuates, American markets and industry generally are in a position to withstand the shock. If, as many now believe, hostilities will be avoided, the thought was maintained that the spring business push would gain further impetus in the closing months of 1939.

Optimism appeared to have revived abroad as markets at London, Paris and Amsterdam exhibited strength. World wheat prices, up usually on war threats, fell substantially. Cotton turned upward. Bonds, especially U. S. Governments, came back.

Prominent stock gainers included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, United Aircraft, American Telephone, Western Union, Santa Fe, Great Northern, Anaconda, Westinghouse, du Pont, Celanese, Loft and Union Carbide.

Doing better in the curb were Electric Bond & Share, Lockheed, American Gas and International Petroleum.

Bonds climbed rapidly today, led by U. S. Government issues. Volume of trading was fair.

The Treasuries advanced on an average of about 3/4 point as the close neared. Danish and Polish issues shared the spotlight with Australian, Canadian, and Belgian loans among the advancers in the foreign list.

German Government bonds gained fractionally, but private German issues such as Berlin City Electric, Ruhr Chemical, and Rhein-Westphalia slumped badly.

Corporate loans advancing a point or more included American & Foreign Power 5s, Commonwealth Edison 3 1/2s, Illinois Central 4 3/4s, International Telephone 5s, Nickel Plate 4 1/2s and 5 1/2s, and Studebaker 6s.

Utilities Equities To Change Charter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Utility Equities Corporation has called a special meeting of stockholders for Sept. 28, 1939, to make changes in the corporation's charter and add two directors to the board as a consequence of the decree of recision issued by the Chancery Court of Delaware on June 30 giving the American General Corporation working control of the corporation.

It is proposed to reduce the authorized number of priority and common shares of Utility Equities to the number now outstanding; to create a par value for such shares and to re-state the capital allocated to such shares in accordance with the new par value. It also is proposed to include the protection of the priority shares against payment of dividends on the common stock when net assets are less than $100 per share of outstanding priority stock.

The new directors proposed to be added to the board are Samuel S. Hall, Jr., a director of American General Corporation, and G. Hilmer Lundbeck, Jr., Vice Managing Director of the Swedish American Line in New York City.

Before June 30 the largest holdings in Utility Equities were those of the Standard Investing Corporation and other organizations, including the General Investment Corporation, controlled by the firm of Henderson Brothers. These companies together owned 725 priority and 277,700 common shares, or 42 per cent of the voting stock, and were represented on the board by Ernest F. Henderson, George B. Henderson and Robert L. Moore.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Stock prices showed general improvement today when traders saw a glimmer of hope war might be avoided. British funds were quoted well above the minimum prices established a few days ago. Sharp advances appeared for selected industrial stocks. Dealings in trans-Atlantic securities were still under restriction and no prices were available.

Paris: The Bourse on the whole approved today the reported firm reply of Prime Minister Chamberlain to Hitler's demands and closing prices were the best for the day. Domestic bank and industrial shares were bid up. Rentes were remarkably buoyant, closing 105 to 430 centimes ahead.

Liverpool: Wheat futures tumbled 2 to 3 1/4 pence today. General liquidation followed Mr. Chamberlain's speeh relating to negotiations with Berlin. Nervous fluctuations in the pound sterling imparted a shaky undertone to the cotton futures market. Closing prices were off 8 to 14 points.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	2:55	Net Ch'ge
65	35	Abbott L(1.60a)	1	62	62	62	A'g 25
45	31 1/8	Acme Steel (2)	3	32 3/4	32 3/4	32 3/4	A'g 28
11	6 1/2	Adams Ex(.10g)	6	7 1/8	7 3/8	7 1/2	+ 1/4
25	19 1/2	Adam-Mill(3/4g)	2	20 3/4	20 3/4	20 3/4	A'g 24
27 1/2	19 1/4	Addressog (1.40)	3	18 3/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	-1 3/4
65 3/8	45 1/4	Air-Reduct (1a)	6	52 1/2	52 1/4	52 1/2	+1
1 1/8	3/4	Air-Way El Ap	2	3/4	3/4	3/4	A'g 28
10	6 3/8	AlaskaJun(.65g)	3	7	7	7	+ 1/8
1 1/4	3/8	Alleghany Corp	5	3/8	3/8	3/8	A'g 28
12 3/4	4 3/4	Alleg pf xw	2	5 3/8	5 3/8	5 3/8	A'g 28
14 7/8	5 3/4	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	7 1/4	7	7	+ 1/4
13 3/8	4 1/2	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	5	4 1/2	4 1/2	A'g 24
19	8	Alleg pr pf	1	11	11	11	A'g 25
28 1/4	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	4	17	16 7/8	17	+1
11 1/2	6 3/4	Allen Ind (1/4g)	1	8	8	8	A'g 28
193	151 1/2	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	163 1/2	163 1/2	163 1/2	+ 1/2
13 1/4	10	Allied Kid (1/2)	1	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	A'g 23
13 3/8	9 1/2	Allied Mills(3/4g)	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	
11 3/8	6	Allied Stores	13	8	7 7/8	8	+ 1/8
71	54 1/2	Allied St pf (5)	1	71	70 1/2	70 1/2	A'g 23
48 3/8	28	Allis-Ch M (1/2g)	15	34 1/8	33 7/8	34 1/8	+ 3/8
197	123 1/4	Alpha Cem (3/4g)	2	143 1/4	143	143 1/4	A'g 24
2 3/8	1 1/4	Amal Leather	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+ 1/4
19	12	Amal Leath pf	1	12	12	12	A'g 21
70	50	Amerada Cp (2)	1	59	59	59	A'g 26
24 1/4	16	Am Ag Ch (.70g)	1	16 1/8	16 1/8	16 1/8	A'g 26
36 1/4	16 3/4	Am Airlines	2	29 3/8	29 1/8	29 1/4	A'g 28
17 3/4	10 3/8	Am Bk N (.20g)	7	11 1/8	10 3/4	10 3/4	A'g 28
8	3 1/2	Am Bosch	1	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	A'g 28
54 1/2	31 3/4	Am Br Sh (1 1/2g)	2	41 1/2	41	41 1/2	+1
103 1/4	83 1/4	Am Can (4)	6	100 1/2	99	100 1/2	+2
179	167 1/2	Am Can pf (7)	1	174	174	174	A'g 26
35	16 1/4	Am Car & Fdy	7	19 3/4	19 3/8	19 3/8	+ 1/4
55	30 1/8	Am Car pf	4	32 1/8	32 1/8	32 1/2	+1
24 1/2	13 1/2	Am Ch&C (.55g)	3	16 3/8	16 1/4	16 3/8	— 1/8
115 1/8	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	103	103	103	A'g 24
132	109 1/2	Am Chicle (4a)	1	132	132	132	A'g 25
8 3/4	5	Am Colortype	1	5 1/2	5	5 1/2	A'g 24
11 1/8	5 3/8	Am Com Alco	1	6	6	6	A'g 28
10 1/2	6 1/4	Am Crystal Sug	11	8 1/4	7 3/4	8 1/4	
5 3/8	2 1/2	Am Encaus Til	4	2 3/8	2 1/2	2 3/8	A'g 28
6	4 3/4	Am European	3	5 3/8	5 3/8	5 3/8	A'g 16
3 3/8	2	Am & For Pow	3	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	+ 1/8
19 1/8	10	Am & F P $6 pf	4	14 1/2	14 1/8	14 1/8	+ 1/2
24 3/4	12 1/4	Am & F P $7 pf	9	19 1/4	18 3/4	19 1/4	+ 1/2
9 3/4	5	Am & F P 2 pf	1	7	7	7	+ 1/8
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	8	13 5/8	13	13	— 1/4
5 1/4	2 7/8	Am Hide & Lea	4	4	3 5/8	4	A'g 28
35 1/2	25 3/8	Am H&L pf (3)	1	31	31	31	A'g 26
55	41 3/4	Am Hom P (2.40)	9	52 1/2	52	52 1/2	+1 1/8
31 1/8	13 3/8	Am Ice	38	21 3/8	2	21 3/8	— 1/4
25	14 1/2	Am Ice pf	4	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	— 1/2
7 3/4	4 1/4	Am Internation'l	2	5	4 7/8	5	A'g 28
30 3/8	13	Am Locomotive	16	15 3/4	15 1/4	15 1/2	+ 1/2
79 1/2	41	Am Locomot pf	4	45	45	45	+4
15 3/4	11	Am M & F (.80)	1	12	12	12	+ 1/2
4 1/2	2 1/8	Am M &Metal	2	2 1/2	2 3/8	2 1/2	A'g 28
40 1/4	25 1/4	Am Metal (1/2g)	1	26 3/4	26 3/4	26 3/4	+ 1/4
124 1/2	117 1/2	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	A'g 17
7	3 3/8	Am Power & Lt	13	4 7/8	4 3/4	4 3/4	+ 1/4
50 1/8	32	A P&L 6 pf (3k)	3	45	44	45	+ 2 1/2
45	28	A P&Lâpf(2 1/2k)	17	39 7/8	39	39 7/8	+ 2 3/8
18 3/8	9	Am Rad & St S	45	10 3/8	10 1/8	10 3/8	+ 1/8
22 3/4	11 7/8	Am Roll Mill	20	14 3/8	14 1/8	14 3/8	+ 1/4
72 1/2	50	Am Roll Mill pf	2	60	60	60	A'g 28
15 3/8	11 3/8	Am Saf R (1.20)	3	12 3/8	12 1/2	12 3/8	+ 3/8
20	10 1/4	Am Seat (1/2e)	1	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	+ 1/4
53 3/8	35 1/2	Am Sm&R(1 1/2g)	13	43 3/4	42 3/4	43 1/4	+1 3/4
140 1/4	129 1/2	Am S & R pf (7)	1	133	133	133	
69	59 1/2	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	63 3/8	63 3/8	63 3/8	A'g 28
41	20 3/8	Am Steel Fdrs	18	24 3/8	24	24 3/8	+ 3/4
14 1/2	8 1/4	Am Stores (1/4g)	5	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/2
14 3/4	9	Am Stove (.55g)	2	13 1/4	13	13	A'g 28
22 1/2	15 1/4	Am Sug Ref	2	15 3/8	15 1/2	15 1/2	A'g 28
91 7/8	75 1/2	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	77 3/8	77 7/8	77 7/8	A'g 28
18 1/2	14 1/2	Am Sum T (1)	1	16	16	16	
170 1/8	148	Am T & T (9)	18	163	161 1/2	163	+2 3/4
87 1/2	73	Am Tobacco (5)	1	79	79	79	
89 3/4	75 1/2	Am Tob B (5)	7	79 1/4	79	79 1/4	+ 1/4
153 1/4	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	151	151	151	A'g 24
8 3/8	4 1/2	Am Type Fdrs	3	5 1/8	5	5 1/8	+ 1/8
14 5/8	8 1/8	Am Water Wks	25	10 3/8	10 1/4	10 3/8	+ 1/2
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	1	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	A'g 21
6 3/4	3 3/8	Am Woolen	3	4 3/8	4 1/4	4 3/8	+ 3/8
43 1/2	28 3/4	Am Woolen pf	1	32	32	32	+ 1/2
7 3/4	4	Am Zinc L & S	9	4 1/4	4 1/8	4 1/8	
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	9	30	30	30	Jun 20
36 1/4	20 3/4	Anaconda (3/4g)	41	25 1/2	24 7/8	25 1/4	+1
54 7/8	35	Anaconda W&C	1	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	A'g 23
27 3/8	13 1/2	Anchor H (.30g)	3	24	24	24	+ 1/4
15 3/8	8 3/4	Andes Cop (1/4g)	1	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	A'g 10
2 1/2	1 1/2	A P W Paper	2	1 5/8	1 5/8	1 5/8	A'g 24
29 1/2	21	Arch-D-M (3/4g)	2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	A'g 25
105	97	Arm Dei pf (7)	2	101 1/2	101	101	A'g 28
6 1/8	3 3/8	Armour Ill	4	3 7/8	3 3/4	3 7/8	+ 1/8
52	35 3/4	Armour Ill pr pf	1	36	35	36	
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	5 0	50	M'r 31
58	33 1/2	Arm Cork (3/4g)	1	39 1/4	39 1/4	39 1/4	+ 1 1/4
13	9	Arnold C (.45g)	2	9 1/2	9 1/4	9 1/2	A'g 26
10 3/4	5 3/8	Artloom Corp	2	7 1/4	7	7	+ 3/8
10 3/8	5 3/8	Assd Dry Goods	5	7 3/4	7 3/4	7 3/4	+ 3/4
73	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	A'g 23
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	A'g 9
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	36	36	36	A'g 23
42 7/8	21 1/2	Atch T & S F	12	24 3/8	24 1/4	24 3/8	+ 1 1/8
71	51 1/8	AT&SF pf(3 1/2g)	2	51 1/8	51 1/8	51 1/8	A'g 28
30 1/8	15	Atl Coast Line	6	17	16 3/4	17	+ 1 1/4
10 1/2	5 3/4	Atl G&W Indies	3	6	5 3/4	5 3/4	A'g 23
18	9 1/2	Atl G&W In pf	1	11	11	11	A'g 26
23 1/2	18 1/4	Atl Refining (1)	5	19	18 1/2	18 3/4	
110 1/2	104 1/4	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	
9 3/4	7	Atlas Corp (1/4g)	1	8 3/4	8 3/8	8 3/4	+ 1/4
48 3/4	43 3/8	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4	
66 3/4	50	Atlas Pow (1 1/2g)	1	51	51	51	+ 1/2
6 1/2	4 1/4	Atlas Tack	2	5	5	5	A'g 25
4 3/8	1 1/2	Auburn Auto	1	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	
3 3/8	2	Austin Nichols	1	2	2	2	A'g 22
8 7/8	3 1/8	Aviation Corp	29	3 7/8	3 3/4	3 3/4	
17 3/8	9 1/2	Bald Loco ct	16	11	10 7/8	11	+ 3/8
8 3/4	3 7/8	Balt & Ohio	10	4 3/8	4 1/2	4 1/2	+ 3/8
10 3/8	5	Balt & Ohio pf	1	6	6	6	+ 3/4
30 1/2	19	Bang & Ar (2 1/2)	2	21	21	21	A'g 28
21 1/2	10 1/4	Barber Asphalt	2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	+ 1/2
13	6	Barker Bros	1	7	7	7	A'g 28
19 1/2	11 1/2	Barnsdall Oil (1)	2	12 1/4	12 1/8	12 1/8	+ 1/8
25 1/2	15 1/4	Bayuk Cig (3/4)	2	23	23	23	+1
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	A'g 28
105	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	105	105	105	A'g 4
128 1/2	113 1/2	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	122	122	122	A'g 24
9 1/2	7 1/4	Belding-He (.70)	1	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	A'g 28
73 3/8	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	A'g 23
29 3/4	16 3/8	Bendix Av (1g)	10	23 3/8	23	23 1/8	+ 1/4
21 1/2	17 7/8	Ben Ind L (.90g)	2	19 1/2	19 1/8	19 1/2	A'g 28
55 3/8	48 1/8	Ben IndLpf(2 1/2)	1	53 7/8	53 7/8	53 7/8	A'g 25
57 1/2	37 1/4	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4	A'g 25
80	50 1/4	Beth Steel (1/2g)	82	60 1/2	59 1/2	59 3/4	+ 1 1/4
18	15 1/2	Beth S 5% pf (1)	1	16 3/8	16 3/8	16 3/8	A'g 28
115	99 1/4	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	110	109	110	A'g 28
27	15 7/8	Bigelow-Sanf	1	20 3/4	20 3/4	20 3/4	+ 1/4
22 1/8	14	Black & Deck(1)	1	16	16	16	A'g 25
17 3/4	8 1/2	Blaw-Knox	10	10 1/8	9 3/4	10 1/8	+ 1/8
34 3/4	16 3/4	Boeing Airplane	10	18 3/4	18 3/8	18 3/4	+ 3/8
28 1/2	16 1/4	BohnA&S (1 1/2g)	2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	A'g 28
22	12 1/2	Bond Strs (.80)	1	18	18	18	A'g 24
22	16 1/2	Borden Co(.90g)	4	19 1/2	19 3/8	19 1/2	+ 1/2
32	18 3/4	Borg-War (1 1/2g)	6	22 1/2	22 1/8	22 1/2	+ 3/8
23 1/4	11 3/4	Boston & Maine	2	11 1/2	11	11 1/2	A'g 24
29 1/2	19 1/2	Bower Roll B (2)	27	27	27	27	
7 3/4	5 1/2	Brew Cp A (.60g)	6	6 3/4	6 1/2	6 3/4	+ 3/8
15 7/8	7 3/4	Bridgeport Br	2	9 3/8	9 1/4	9 1/4	
31 7/8	16 1/4	Briggs Mfg (1g)	9	20 1/2	20	20 1/2	+1 1/2
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	2	38	37	38	A'g 28
53	41 3/4	Bristol M (2.40)	3	50 1/4	49	50 1/4	+1 3/4
2	1 1/8	Bkly & Q Tr	2	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	
13 3/8	5 1/2	Bkly & Qu Tr pf	3	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	+ 3/4
14 1/8	7 3/8	Bkly-Man Tr	1	11	11	11	+ 1/2
48 1/2	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	5	40 1/4	39 1/2	40 1/4	A'g 28
30 1/4	13 3/8	Bkly Un G (1 1/4g)	6	25 1/2	25	25	+ 1/4
36	31 1/2	Brown Sh (1 1/2g)	1	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	A'g 10
19 3/4	9 3/8	Bruns-Bal(1 1/4g)	4	18	17 3/4	18	+ 1/2
13 1/4	7	Bucyrus-Erie	6	7 3/4	7 3/8	7 3/4	A'g 28
8	4	Budd Mfg	5	4 3/8	4 1/4	4 3/8	+ 3/8
5 3/8	3	Budd Wheel	1	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8	+ 1/8
30	15 1/2	Bullard Co	2	17	17	17	A'g 28
34 1/4	21 1/2	Bulova Wate (2)	3	27	26 3/4	27	+ 1/8
19 3/4	11 1/2	Burling Mills (1)	6	17 1/4	17	17 1/8	+ 3/8
18 3/4	11	Burr Add (.80g)	7	12 1/2	11 3/4	12 1/2	+ 1/2
2 3/8	1	Bush Terminal	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	A'g 26
9 1/2	5 1/2	Butler Br (.15g)	1	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	+ 1/4
23 3/4	18 3/8	But Bros pf(1 1/2)	1	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	A'g 26
4 1/4	2 1/2	ButteCop&Zinc	2	2 5/8	2 5/8	2 5/8	
8 1/4	7	Byers (AM) Co	9	9 3/4	9 3/8	9 3/4	A'g 28
17 3/8	11 1/4	Byron Jack (1)	3	13	13	13	+ 1/4
80 3/4	19 1/4	Calif Packing	2	16 3/4	16 3/4	16 3/4	— 1/4
93	48 1/2	Calif p pf (2 1/2)	1	52 3/4	52 3/4	52 3/4	A'g 2
2 1/8	3/4	Callahan Z-Lead	1	7/8	7/8	7/8	
8 3/4	4 7/8	Calumet & Hec	4	5 3/4	5 1/2	5 1/2	+ 1/8
17 3/4	9 1/4	Campbell Wyant	1	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/4
20 1/8	12	Can Dry (1/2g)	9	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/2	+ 3/4
6 1/4	3 1/8	Canad Pacific	7	3 5/8	3 1/2	3 5/8	+ 1/8
34 1/2	29 3/4	Cannon Mills (1)	2	30	30	30	— 1/4
7 3/8	4 1/2	Capital Ad A	2	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	— 1/4
20 1/2	13 1/2	Carpent St(.55g)	1	14 3/4	14 3/4	14 3/4	A'g 21
3 3/8	2 3/8	Car & Gen(.10g)	1	2 5/8	2 5/8	2 5/8	A'g 28
94 1/2	63 1/2	Case(JI)Co (5e)	3	70 1/2	70	70 1/2	A'g 26
56	38 1/2	Caterpil Trac(2)	9	41 1/4	40 1/2	41 1/4	+ 3/4
107 1/2	100 1/2	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	A'g 23
29 1/2	13 3/8	Celanese Corp	40	23 1/2	23	23 1/4	+ 1/4
19 1/4	7 3/8	Celotex Corp	17	10 1/4	10	10 1/4	+ 3/8
22 1/2	18	Cent Aguir (1 1/2)	3	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	— 1/8
9 1/4	3 1/4	Cent Foundry	3	3	2 7/8	3	+ 1/4
9 1/2	3 1/4	Cent RR Nj	1	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	A'g 16
8 1/2	3 1/2	Cent Violeta Sug	2	4 1/2	4	4	A'g 28
9 1/2	3 1/2	Century Rib M	1	4	4	4	A'g 24
52 3/8	32	Cerro de Pas(3g)	19	34 3/8	34	34 3/8	+1 1/8
13	5 1/2	Cert-teed Prod	9	6 3/8	6 1/4	6 3/8	+ 1/8
30	17	Champ Pap & F	1	18	18	18	A'g 28
11	6 3/8	Checker Cab	1	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	A'g 24
40 1/4	27	Ches & Ohio (3)	12	33 1/4	32 3/4	33	+ 1/2
95 1/2	86	Ches &O pf (4)	1	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	A'g 24
23 1/2	17 1/4	Ches Corp(1.20g)	1	21	21	21	A'g 26
33 3/4	1 1/2	Chi & E Ill pf	2	1 3/4	1 3/8	1 3/4	A'g 26
1	3/8	Chi & N West	1	3/8	3/8	3/8	A'g 24
3 1/2	1 1/4	Chi & N West pf	4	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 3/8	A'g 26
5/8	1/4	Chi Great West	2	1/4	1/4	1/4	
3 1/8	1 1/2	Chi Great W pf	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	A'g 25
13 1/2	9 1/2	Chi MailOr(3/4g)	2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	A'g 26
1/2	1/4	Chi M St P&P	4	3/8	3/8	3/8	A'g 28
1 1/8	1/2	Chi M S P&P pf	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	A'g 26
20 1/4	10	Chi Pneu Tool	1	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+1
38 1/8	30 3/8	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	33	33	33	+2 3/8
48 1/8	44 1/2	C P T pr pf(2 1/2)	2	44	44	44	A'g 21
3/4	1/4	Chi Rock Is & P	2	1/4	1/4	1/4	A'g 17
1 1/2	1/2	C R I & P 6%pf	1	5/8	5/8	5/8	A'g 28
1 1/8	1/2	C R I & P 7% pf	2	5/8	5/8	5/8	A'g 28
9 3/8	7 1/2	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	8	7 3/4	8	A'g 24
14 3/8	10	Chick Cot Oil	2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	A'g 25
13 1/8	5 3/4	Childs Co	1	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	+ 1/2
85 1/4	53 3/4	Chrysl Cp (4g)	143	81	79 3/4	80 1/4	+1 1/4
14 7/8	9	City I & F (.90g)	1	12	12	12	
4 1/4	2 1/4	City Stores	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	A'g 28
26	15	Clark Eq (3/4g)	1	21	21	21	A'g 26
30 3/8	20 1/8	Clev.Graph B(1)	1	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	+ 1/2
60 1/8	34 3/8	ClimaxMol(1.20)	2	38 1/4	38	38	+1
35 3/8	21 1/4	Cluett Pea (3/4g)	5	31	30 1/4	30 1/2	+ 3/8
133	114	Coca-Cola (2g)	3	120 1/2	119	119	A'g 28
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60 7/8	60 7/8	60 7/8	+ 7/8
17 1/4	11 1/2	Colgate-P (1/2)	4	14 3/4	14 3/4	14 3/4	+ 1/4
107	101 7/8	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	A'g 22
36 1/2	20 1/4	Collins & A (3/4g)	2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 3/8
23 3/4	11 1/8	Col Fuel & Iron	1	13	13	13	A'g 28
24 7/8	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	3	21 1/2	21	21	A'g 28
24 3/4	14	Col Br B (1.05g)	3	21	20 3/4	20 3/4	A'g 28
9	5 1/4	Col Gas & El	102	7 1/8	6 3/4	6 7/8	+ 3/8
91	74 1/2	Col G&E pfA(6)	1	85	85	85	A'g 24
15 3/8	6 3/4	C Pic vtc(21/9%£)	4	7 5/8	7 1/2	7 1/2	A'g 28
30 1/2	22	Col Pic pf (2 3/4)	1	22	22	22	A'g 26
94	73	Col Carb (4)	2	87	87	87	A'g 24
57	38 3/4	Comi Credit (4)	4	45 1/2	45 1/4	45 1/2	+1 3/4
109 3/8	105 1/2	Comi Cr pf (4 1/4)	1	109	109	109	A'g 24
60	42	Comi Inv Tr (4)	9	50 1/8	49 1/2	50 1/4	+ 1/8
110 1/8	106	Com Tcv pf(4 1/4)	1	106	106	106	A'g 24
13 3/4	8 3/4	Comi Solvents	21	10 1/8	10	10 1/8	+ 3/8
2 1/8	1 1/8	Com'th & South	4	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 3/8	— 1/8
72 1/2	45 3/4	Com & Sou pf(3)	8	69	68 1/2	68 1/2	+1 1/4
31 3/8	25 3/8	Com Ed (1.20g)	23	29 3/8	29 3/8	29 1/2	+ 1/4
8 3/8	5	Conde Nast	2	5 3/8	5 1/4	5 3/8	A'g 28
30 3/8	19	Con-Nairn (3/4g)	4	23 1/8

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Trade in Cotton Cloth Quiet But Prices Hold Firm

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Hesitation over the European war crisis held back normal trading in primary cotton gray goods markets last week, but prices held firm in most constructions and there were many predictions that the action of many buyers in delaying the covering of their seasonal requirements will again produce an avalanch of orders shortly after Labor Day, and perhaps sooner if the war tension is definitely relieved.

Sales for the week amounted to only slightly more than a third of the week's output from the looms, but the mills, having so greatly reduced their unsold stocks of made-up goods, felt not at all disturbed at the sag in sales volume, and were not disposed to lower quotations to meet the second hand offerings which came into some prominence in certain lines.

Cotton goods operators figure that even in the event of war, there can be little further decline in gray goods prices unless the bottom should drop out of the raw cotton market.

Such a development was regarded as extremely unlikely in view of the Government control over the cotton situation, and the fact that cotton prices are already pretty well pegged against decline. Increased wage rates and higher hourly production costs are further important factors militating against lower gray goods prices, especially since the present market levels in almost all constructions are admittedly insufficient to cover the costs.

The outbreak of hostilities, it is held, would probably bring nothing worse than a temporary slowing up in the pace of trading, and this would probably be followed by accelerated trading later, when war needs shall have become a market factor.

Sheetings came under the most pressure for the week, but they did not yield in the slightest, so far as price goes, and some of the very wide sheetings were advanced a half cent on near-by deliveries.

Not only was the demand for standard sheetings light, but second hand offerings in several quarters made their appearance at levels slightly under those quoted by the mills. The latter, however, refused to meet the lower prices and the resale goods was not sufficient in volume to badly weaken the market, which remained firm and unchanged at the weekend.

On standard print cloths there were scattered lots of resale goods available an eighth under the first hand quotations, but the mills refused to meet the challenge and the market held steady at the same levels as the previous week except for the scattered second hand trading. The standard 39-inch 4 yard 80 squares continued to move at 6⅜ cents in limited volume, though second hand sales took place at 6¼ cents. Likewise the 39 inch 4.75 yard 68x72s moved in small lots at 5⅜ cents, with second hand sales occasionally reported at 5¼ cents.

Business Failures Off

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States dropped to 221 during the week ended Aug. 24 from 228 in the preceding week, Dun & Bradstreet reported. A year ago the total was 247.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜s 43-40 June	102.20	102.20	102.20
1 3⅜s 43-41 Mch	104.22	104.22	104.22
2 3¼s 41	105.15	105.15	105.15
1 3¼s 47-42	109.8	109.6	109.6
5 3¼s 54-43	109.3	109	109.3
4 4s-54-44	114.2	114.2	114.2
136 2⅝s 47-45	108.4	107.28	108.4
25 3s 48-46	109.24	109.24	109.24
110 2⅝s 49-46	110.16	110.16	110.16
25 3s 47	104.2	104.2	104.2
2 2⅝s 51-48	107.18	107.18	107.18
171 2½s 43-40	105.2	104.20	105
25 2½s 52-50	105.2	105.2	105.2
31 2¾s 54-51	106.30	106.30	106.30
50 3s 55-51	110.4	110.4	110.4
16 2⅞s 60-55	107.20	107	107.20
110 2¾s 63-58	106.2	106	106
11 2¾s 65-60	106	106	106

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s 47-42	104.24	104.24	104.24
1 3¼s 64-44	107.20	107.20	107.20
33s 49-44	107.8	107.6	107.8

Home Owners Loan

1 2¼s 44-42	104.6	104.6	104.6

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Adams Exp 4s 47	104	104	104
1 Alleghany cv 5s 49	60½	60½	60½
1 Allied Strs 4½s 50	99	99	99
3 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108½	108½	108½
10 Alm de For P4s 2030	57	55¾	56⅜
1 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102½	102½	102½
1 Am Int 5½s 49	103¼	103¼	103¼
9 Am T&T 4½s 43	110¼	110 1-32	110 1-32
17 Am T&T 3¼s 66	107	106¾	107
7 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107	106½	107
2 Am W W & E 6s 75	108½	108½	108½
7 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	105¾	105½	105¾
11 Arm Del 4s '55	98⅝	97⅞	97⅞
28 AT&SF 4s 95	107	107	107
2 AT&SF 4s 1905-'55	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
3 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	96½	96½	96½
2 A C Line 1st 4s '52	80	80	80
7 A C Line ctf 4s '52	61⅞	61½	61½
1 Atl Refin 3s '53	104¼	104¼	104¼
24 B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	57	56⅞	57
5 B&O rfg 5s '95	19¼	19¼	19¼
1 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	19¼	19¼	19¼
11 B&O 5s 2000 D	19	18¾	19
16 B&O 5s 2000 D ct	19¼	18½	19¼
3 B&O cv 4½s '60	11¼	11	11¼
5 B&O 1st 4s '48	58⅜	58	58
5 B&OPLE&WY 4s '41 ct	52½	52½	52½
2 B&O T C 4s '59	43	43	43
7 Bang & Aroo n 4s '51	86	86	86
7 Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st	86	86	86
1 Beth Stl 4½s'60	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
22 Boston&Me 5s '67	28¾	28¾	28¾
5 Boston&Me 5s '55	29½	29½	29½
20 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	106½	106½	106½
10 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	75⅛	73½	75⅛
2 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	85	85	85
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	103	103	103,
3 Buf R&P 4½s '57	34	33½	34
13 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	100	100	100
3 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	111¾	111¼	111¾
5 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	113¾	113⅝	113¾
9 Can Nat Ry 4¼s'56	110¾	110⅝	110¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
4 Can Pac 4s perp	66¾	66¾	66¾
1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	87	87	87
1 Gen Ill Lt 3½s '66	110	110	110
3 Cen New Eng 4s '61	32	32	32
1 Cen Pac 5s '60	47½	47½	47½
8 Cen Steel 8s '41	115	115	115
10 C&O 4½s '92	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞
5 C & O 3½s '96 D	99⅞	99½	99⅝
24 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	99⅞	98¼	98½
3 Chi & Alton 3s '49	7½	7½	7½
8 CB&Q gen 4s '58	95⅝	95	95⅛
15 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	101¼	101¼	101¼
10 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	98	97⅜	97⅝
7 Chic Gt West 4s '59	18½	18½	18½
9 CMSP & Pac 5s'75	6¼	6	6¼
6 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	17⅛	17	17⅛
2 CM&SP 4½s'89 C	20½	20½	20½
5 CM&SP 4½s'89 E	20¼	20	20
3 CM&SP genu 4s'89	19	18⅞	19
15 ChicNW cv 4½s'49	2	2	2
22 CRI &-P 4½s'52 A ct	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 CRI&P rfg 4s'34	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
17 CRI&P rfg 4s'34 ct	5	4¼	4¾
3 Ch Un Sta 3½s'51	105½	105	105
1 Childs Co 5s'43	65	65	65
4 Cinn Gas&El 3½s'67	111	111	111
1 Cin Un Term 3½s'71	109½	109½	109½
10 Cin Un Term 3⅜s'69	109½	109½	109½
3 CCC&StL 4½s'77	45	45	45
2 CievUnTerm 5½s'72	86⅝	86½	86½
1 Col & So 4½s'80	27½	27½	27½
33 Colmbia G 5s'52 May	101½	100⅝	101½
24 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	118	117½	118
10 Con Edis 3¼s'46	105½	105¼	105½
3 Con Edis 3½s'48	106½	106½	106½
5 Con Oil cv 3½s'51	102½	102	102½
1 Consum Pow 3½s '70	109½	109½	109½
15 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	108½	108½	108½
3 Container 5s '43	99	99	99
9 Crown Cork 4s '50	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Cuba No Rr 5½s '42	25¾	25¾	25¾
2 Cuba R R 5s '52	32	32	32
8 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	54¾	54½	54¾
2 Del P&L 4½s '71	109½	109	109
1 Del P&L 4½s '69	108½	108½	108½
1 D&RG 4½s '36	71¾	71¾	71¾
D&RG 4s '36	71¾	71¼	71¾
2 D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	21¾	21½	21¾
1 Det Ed 4s '65	109½	109½	109½
7 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	109¾	109¾	109¾
5 Elec Auto Lt cv 4s '52	108	108	108
23 Erie rfg 5s '67	9¼	9	9¼
10 Fla E Sst 5s '74	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Gen Cable 5½s '47	99½	99½	99½
2 GenMotAccept3¼s'51	105	105	105
8 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	57⅝	57	57⅝
3 Goodrich 4¼s'56	103½	103½	103½
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	94	94	94
2 Gt Nor 4½s'76D	81	80	81
2 Gt Nor 4½s '77E	81	81	81
3 Gt Nor 4s '46G	94½	94½	94½
7 Gt Nor 4s '46H	85½	85½	85½
11 Gulf M&N 5s '50	81	80½	81
2 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	45	44¾	45
2 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	31	31	31
1 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	44¾	44¾	44¾
1 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
1 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	110	110	110
8 Ill Cen 4¾s '63	43½	43	43½
2 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	48	47½	47½
6 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	42¾	42½	42¾
10 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s '50	61¼	61¼	61¼
3 Indiu Razon 4½s '48	95½	95½	95½
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32	55	55	55
2 Int Agri 5s '42st	103½	103½	103½
9 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	13¾	13¼	13⅜
2 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	80¼	80¼	80¼
2 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	54	54	54
15 Int Paper 6s '55	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
9 Int Paper 5s '47	97½	97	97
13 Int T&T 5s '55	58	58	58
1 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	1¾	1¾	1¾
5 K C South 5s '50	65¼	65⅜	65½
1 Kan G &E 4½s '80	104	104	104
9 Koppers Co 4s '51	102½	102¼	102½
6 Kresge Found 4s '45	104½	104⅜	104½
2 Lac Gas 5s '39	85	85	85
2 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	48	47	47
1 Leh Val T Term 5s '54	4	4	4
1 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	15	15	15
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	14	13¼	14
6 Leh Val 4s 2003	13	13	13
1 Lion Oil Cv 4½s '52	94	94	94
9 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	83½	83½	83½
9 Louis&N un 4s '40	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
25 Manhat Ry 4s '90	88	86	88
2 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	83½	83½	83½
7 Mich Con Gas 4s'63	101¼	100½	101¼
1 Mo-Ill 5s '59	64¾	64¾	64¾
10 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	16	16	16
4 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	2	2	2
6 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	14	13¾	13¾
7 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	13¾	13¾	13¾
2 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	14½	13¾	14½
7Mo Pac gen 4s '75	1¾	1½	1¾
5 MonWPoPbSv4½s'60	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Nassau El 4s '61	40½	40½	40½
13 Nat Bisquit 3¼s'63ww	106	106½	106
4 Nat Distill 3½s'49	103	102½	103
30NtRRMex4½s'26asd	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 New Eng T&T 5s'52	126½	126½	126½
2 Ne Eng T&T 4½s'61 B	126	126	126
1 N O Uub Sv 5s'50 B	105	105	105
1 N Orl & NE 4½s'52	50	50	50
12 NYC rfg 5s 2013	51¼	50½	51
20 NYC 4½s 2013 A	48½	48	48½
2 NYC 3¾s'46	68½	68½	68½
2 NYC cv 3¼s'52	53	52¼	53
8 NYC Mi Cen 3½s'98	58½	58	58
1 NYCh&StL 4s'41	57	57	57
5 NYCh&StL 5½s'74 A	56	55½	56
9 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	47½	47	47½
6 NY Edis 3¼s'65	106	106	106
24 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	12⅞	12⅜	13⅞
2 NY O&W rfg 4s '92	5½	5½	6⅛
12 Niagara FallsP3½s'66	110½	110¼	110½
2 Niagara Sh cv 6½s '50	101	101	101
1 Nor Am Co 4s '59	104	104	104
1 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	103¼	103¼	103¼
10 Nor Am Co 3½s '49	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
17 Nor Pac 6s 2047	56	55½	55½
7 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	46	45½	46
3 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	42¾	42¾	42¾
26 Nor Pac 3s 2047	41¼	40	41⅛
7 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	108	107⅛	108
1 Oklahoma G&E 3¾s66	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
5 Oil Steel 4½s '42	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛
3 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	108	108	108
18 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	110	109⅞	110
4 Pac T&T 3¼s 66	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
7 Pen Co 3½s 41	103	103	103
5 Pen Co 3¾s 44	104½	103⅞	103⅞
2 Pen Co 4s 52	104¾	104⅛	104½
2 Pen Co 4s 63	101½	101⅛	101⅜
6 Pen RR Gens 5s 68	108	108	108
6 Pen RR Gens 4½s 65	100⅛	100	100⅛
5 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	84	83	84
1 Pen RR Gen 4½s 81	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
2 Pen RR 4s '84	94½	94½	94½
5 Pen RR 3½s '70	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
5 Pen RR 3½s 52	81	81	81
8 Pere Marq 4½s 80	60	60	60
1 Philan Dodge 3½s 52	104	104	104
2 Phila Co 5s 67	104	104	104
3 Phil Elec 3½s 67	109	109	109
2 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3½	3½	3½
2 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 Phillips Pet23s348	107	107	107
2 PCC & SL 5s 70A	105¼	105¼	105¼
6 Porti Gen E 4½s'60	77	76⅞	77
1 PortoRiATob 6s '42st	34	34	34
40 PostTelCo 5s '53	11¾	11½	11¾
6 PubSvc NoIll 3½s'68	106⅛	106¼	106⅛
1 Purity Bak 3s'48	102½	102½	102½
1 Ready 4½s'57B	69	69	69
6 Remington Ar 4½s'56	105	99½	105
2 Repub Steel 4½s'61	93	93	93
2 Repub Steel 4½s'56	94	94	94
10 RichfieldOil4s'52	106	106	106
1 RaguenayPow4¼s'66	108¾	108¾	108¾
13 St L&F 4½s'78	7¼	7¼	7¼
32 StLSF4½s'78ctf st	7	7	7
3 StLSW 2nd4s'89	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
4 SantaFeP&P 5s '42	110	110	110
3 Schulte 6½s'46B st	28	28	28
15 SeabALcn 6s'45	6¼	5¾	6
4 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	4	3⅞	3⅞
3 Simmons cv 4s '52	98⅝	98¾	98¾
15 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	105½	105½	105½
1 So Cal Pow 6s '47	104¼	104¼	104¼
20 Sou Kraft 4¼s'46	93	93	93
1 Sou Nat Gas 4½s'51	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Sou Pac 4½s '68	42½	42½	42½
9 Sou Pac 4½s'81	42¼	41¾	42¼
15 So Pac 4½s'69	42	41¾	42
7 So Pac rfg 4s '55	59	59	59
9 So Pac ctf 4s '49	43½	43⅜	43½
7 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	45¼	44¾	45¼
5 South Ry 6½s '56	71½	70¾	71½
4 South Ry gen 6s '56	67¼	67¼	67¼
15 South Ry cn 5s '94	85¼	85¼	85¼
19 South Ry gen 4s '56	51½	51	51
9 Studebaker cv 6s '45	87⅞	86½	87⅞
2 T RR A St L 4s '53	106½	106½	106½
2 Tex Corp 3½s '51	105½	105½	105½
10 Tex Corp 3s '59	103¾	103	103½
2 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	81	81	81
5 Tex & Pac 5s '79C	81	81	81
83 Third Ave aj 5s '60	11	10¾	10¾
9 Third Ave 4s '60	45⅝	45	45
10 Un Pac 1st 4s'47	112	112	112
7 Un Pac 3½s'71	98	98	98
1 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	108½	108½	108½
1 Un Pac 3½s '70	98	98	98
2 Unit Drug 5s '53	78	78	78
1 Un Rys St L 4s '34	29	29	29
10 US Steel 3¼s '48	104½	104½	104½
4 Utah L&T 4½s 5s '44	99	99	99
12 Utah P&L 5s '44	99¾	99¼	99¾
1 Util P&L 5½s'47	77	77	77
3 Vanadium 5s '41	101	101	101
3 Va El&Pow 3½s '68	108¾	108⅜	108⅝
2 Wabash rfg 5½s'75	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
1 Wabash 1st 5s '39	33¼	33¼	33¼
5 Wabash 2d 5s '39	14½	14½	14½
20 Wabash 5s' 76 B	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
18 Wabash 4½s '78C	5½	5½	5½
1 Westch Lt 3½s '67	107½	107½	107½
1 West Shore 4s 2361	45¼	45¼	45¼
4 WestVaP&Pa 4½s '52	106¼	106¼	106¼
4 Westn Md 4s '52	78½	78½	78½
3 Western Un 5s '51	68⅝	68⅛	68¾
5 Western Un 5s '60	67	67	67
3 Western Un 4½s'50	63	62½	62½
4 Wis Cen 4s '49	103¼	103¾	103¾
4 Youngst S&T 4s '48	103¼	103	103

Foreign Bonds

7 Argentine 4s '7 Feb	76	76	76
5 Argentine 4s '7 Ap	76½	76½	76½
3 Australia 5s '55	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
35 Australia 5s '57	90	87	90
40 Australia 4½s '56	83	81½	83
11 Belgium 6s 55	100	99	99½
1 Berlin City 6½s '50	20	20	20
1 erlin City 6s '58	18½	18½	18½
5 Berl City El 6½s '59	26¼	26¼	26¼
2 Berl El Elev 6½s '56	25	25	25
2 razil 8s '41	15¼	15	15½
5 Brazil 6½s'26-57	11½	11½	11½
5 Brazil 6½s'27-57	11¾	11¾	11¾
4 Brisbane 6s '50	92½	92½	92½
5 BuenAir4½s45&47	80½	80½	80½
1 Bulgaria 7½s '68	14¼	14½	14½
16 Canada 5s '52	108⅜	108	108⅜
59 Canada 4s '60	106	105½	106
3 Canada 3¼s '61	100	100	100
26 Canada 3s '67	97½	87¼	87½
13 Canada 2½s '45	99¼	99	99¼
1 Chile 6s '60 asd	9½	9½	9½
1 Chile 6s '61 Sept asd	9½	9½	9½
1 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	22½	22½	22½
17 Copenhag 5s '52	73½	71	73
5 Copenhag 4½s '53	70	70	70
3 Copenhag Pr 7s '42	75¾	75¾	75¾
15 Denmark 6s '42	90	88	90
8 Denmark 5½s '55	82	81½	82
14 Denmark 4½s '62	75⅞	74½	75⅞
1 Dom 5½s '42	70½	70½	70½
3 Estonia Rep 7s '67	09½	09¼	09¾
5 Finland 6s '45	103	102½	103
2 Farnkfort 6½s '53	16¼	16¼	16¼
25 GerGov 5½s 65	16¼	16	16½
31 Ger Govt 7s '49	20	19	20
4 Ger Govt 7s '49 unst	17½	17½	17½
10 Hlader Stl 6s 48	36½	36½	36½
6 Ital Cr Const7s47B	53¾	53	53¾
1 Ital Pub Util 7s 52	43	43	43
14 Italy 7s 1951	57¼	56½	57
4 Japan 5½s 65	52⅝	52½	52⅝
5 Milan City 6½s 52	52¼	52¼	52¼
1 N Sou Wales 5s 57	87	87	87
1 N Sou Wales 5s 58	87	87	87
28 Norway 6s 44	101½	100⅝	101½
13 Norway 4½s 65	95	94¾	95
2 Norway 4s 63	93½	93½	93½
10 Nor Mun 3¾s 5s 70	101	101	101
11 Panama 5s 63A st asd	66½	66	66½
2 Peru 7s 39	8	8	8
2 Peru 1st 6s 60	7¼	7	7¼
10 Poland 4½s 63 asd	25	24	25
5 Prussia 6½s '51	17½	17½	17½
17 Queensld 7s 41	101½	101	101½
7 Rhine-West 6s 53	20⅝	19½	20⅝
2 Roumania Ins 7s '59	18	18	18
5 Ruhr Chem 6s'48A	25	23	25
3 Serbs Cts El 8s '62	16½	16½	16½
2 Shinyetsu E 6½s '52	52	52	52
2 Tokyo City 5½s '61	49¼	49¼	49¼
10 Un8ilWk 6½s '47A	33¾	33¼	33¾

Bond Sales (in dollars)—total today, 3,002,000; previous day, 3,855,875; week ago, 4,930,150; year ago, 4,289,450; two years ago, 4,864,450; Jan. 1 to date, 1,059,712,050; year ago, 1,163,226,480, two years ago 2,-009,500,075.

Sees Auto Outlook Favorable for Fall

With operating and material costs unlikely to rise much over the near term, and sales prospects for new models favorable, substantial second-half profits are indicated for most automobile and accessory makers, says the United Business Service in its latest report.

Factory sales of cars and trucks in the first seven months of this year totaled about 2,266,000 units, a gain of 56 per cent over the like 1938 period. Maintenance of this pace, allowing for seasonal factors, would bring total 1939 output in the U. S. and Canada close to 3,600,000 units. This would mean a second-half output of about 1,550,000 cars against 1,355,000 in the final six months last year, which seems a reasonable expectation on the basis of current sales prospects. At this level, full-year output would show a gain of 35 per cent over the 2,660,000 units produced last year.

The average retail price per car today is about $100 higher than in 1935 when sales were fairly close to the total indicated for the current year. Thus, dollar volume will be somewhat higher than in that year. It is true that labor and tax costs have risen, but a 15 per cent advance in the average price has undoubtedly enabled most makers to maintain adequate unit profit margins. This is indicated by the favorable first half earnings reports of most companies.

The industry is entering the 1940 model season with inventories in good shape. New car stocks in relation to sales are about 20 per cent below a year ago, and the used car situation has improved somewhat recently. The labor situation is also relatively quiet, although there can be no real peace in the industry so long as the present dual-unionism exists.

Marine Insurance Rates For Hudson Bay Unchanged

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—Marine insurance rates on ships using the Hudson Bay route will remain unchanged for 1939 as from the rates established for 1938, according to a report made by the Imperial Shipping Committee and released by the transport department.

The committee, however, will be prepared to recommend a reduction in rates for 1940 if some 20 cargoes are brought out from Churchill in 1939 with no loss.

Financial Leaders Outline Curbs For Foreign Exchange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Bankers, brokers and dealers and their representatives interested in foreign exchange met in the Federal Reserve Bank with the Foreign Exchange Committee recently organized under the Reserve Bank's auspices in the interests of an orderly market in the event of any European war.

The committee, of which R. F. Loree, Vice-President of the Guaranty Trust Company, is Chairman, and Joseph C. Rovensky, Vice-President of the Chase National Bank, is Vice-Chairman, outlined the aims of the committee in curbing speculation in foreign exchange.

Those attending the meeting were asked by the committee to register their business and home telephones so that the committee might be able to get in touch with all such representatives at any hour of the day or night if the occasion demanded. In its efforts to preserve an orderly market in the event of hostilities in Europe, the committee will act as a liaison group between the foreign exchange market and the Federal Reserve authorities.

Attendants were requested to keep close watch on attempts of speculators to participate in the market whether operating from the United States or abroad. In this connection it is believed that in the event of war, the markets in London and Paris would be regulated automatically by their respective governments. It is presumed that if the Netherlands remains neutral, the Dutch authorities will take steps to discourage speculation in foreign exchange so that in cooperation with the New York group, the United States and the Netherlands would not find foreign trade hampered by erratic foreign exchange rates.

In furtherance of the plan to establish a permanent general advisory council of bankers, George L. Harrrison, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, met again Monday with the group with whom he had conferred last week. This group included J. Stewart Baker, Chairman of the Bank of the Manhattan Company; S. Sloan Colt, President of the Bankers Trust Company; W. Palen Conway, President of the Guaranty Trust Company; William N. Engstrom, Vice-President of the Irving Trust Company; Leon Fraser, President of the First National Bank; Artemus L. Gates, President of the New York Trust Company; William S. Gray, Jr., President of the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company; Percy H. Johnston, Chairman of the Chemical Bank and Trust Company; Gordon S. Rentschler, President of the National City Bank; Carl J. Schmidlapp, Vice-President of the Chase National Bank; J. C. Traphagen, President of the Bank of New York, and Henry C. Von Elm, Vice-Chairman of the Manufacturers Trust Company.

Buick Sees $200,000,000 Outlay for 1940 Season

Ottawa

FLINT, Mich (AP)—An estimate that the Buick Division of General Motors Corp. will disburse approximately $200,000,000 for all purposes during the 1940 model season came from Harlow H. Curtice, Buick president, as the division held a preview of its new cars.

Mr. Curtice said that "we have set our sights on a 1940 output of 240,000 cars, representing an increase of 20 per cent over 1939 and a new high in the current phase of Buick expansion."

New York Curb

Prices to 2:30

Sales, Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:30
300 Aero Sup Mfg B	2⅝	2½	2½
200 Ainsworth	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100 Air Assoc (½)	7¼	7¼	7¼
30 Ala Pow $7 pr pf (7)	98	98	98
250 Alum Co Am	118	117	117¾
150 Alum Ltd (¼sa)	117½	116	117½
100 Am Capital A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200 Am Centrifugal	⅛	⅛	⅛
1000 Am Cyan B (.80)	27½	27¼	27¼
200 Am Gas&El (1.60)	36½	36½	36½
100 Am G&E pf (6)	113	113	113
100 Am Light & T (1.20)	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
100 Am Superpow pf	17¾	17¾	17¾
100 Ark Nat Gas A	4⅜	4½	4½
400 Asso G&E El A	2½	2½	2½
100 Asso G&E El pf	1¼	¾	¾
100 Atas Corp war	7½	7½	7½
25 Avery & S (1½)	1	1	1
30 Axton-F

Chamberlain's Statement to House of Commons

LONDON, Aug. 29 (AP) — The text of Prime Minister Chamberlain's remarks to the House of Commons:

Since the House met on Thursday there has been little change in the main features of the situation.

The catastrophe as I said then is not yet upon us.

I cannot say that the danger of it has yet in any way receded.

In these circumstances it might perhaps seem it was unnecessary to ask the House to meet again before the day which had been fixed, but in times like this, we have felt that it was right that the House should be kept informed—as far as possible, continuously informed—of all the developments of the situation as they take place.

That will continue to be the principle which will guide us for further meetings of this House. There is one thing I would like to say at this moment with regard to the press. I think it is necessary once more to urge the press to exercise the utmost restraint. At a time when it is quite possible for a few thoughtless words in a paper not perhaps of particular importance to wreck the whole of the efforts which are being made by the Government to obtain a satisfactory solution.

Purported Account

I have heard that an account purporting to be a verbatim description of the communication of the British Government to Herr Hitler was telegraphed to another country last night or this morning. Such an account could only be an invention from beginning to end.

Indeed, I think it is unfortunate that journalists, in the exercise of their profession, should take such responsibilities upon themselves, responsibilities affecting not only themselves but the inhabitants of the whole world.

I hope it will not be necessary this afternoon to have any long debate. I will attempt to give the House an account of the events of the last few days, but of course there has been no change in the policy of the Government.

Therefore there does not appear to be any necessity for any lengthy discussion. On the day after the House adjourned, that is on Friday, we received information in the course of the morning that the German Chancellor had asked the British Ambassador in Berlin to call upon him at 1:30 that day.

Henderson Interview

In the course of the afternoon we were told by telephone that Sir Nevile Henderson had had an interview lasting about one hour and a half with Herr Hitler and that he was sending us an account of that interview: that Herr Hitler had suggested to him that it would be a good thing if he were to fly over to this country the next morning in order to give us a verbal and more extended account of the conversation.

We received a record of the interview with our Ambassador on Friday evening, and it was not completely deciphered until after midnight. I myself did not see the whole of it until Saturday morning. On Saturday Sir Nevile Henderson arrived by airplane from Berlin shortly before lunch.

We understood from him that in Berlin it was not considered to be necessary that he should go back the same day as the German Government were anxious that we should give careful study to the communication he would make to us.

Accordingly we devoted the whole of Saturday and Sunday morning to a very careful, exhaustive and thorough consideration of the document which was brought to us and of the reply which we proposed to send back, and our final answer was taken by the Ambassador yesterday afternoon when he flew back to Berlin and delivered it to the Chancellor last night.

Text Secret

I should be glad if I could disclose to the House the fullest information as to the contents of the communication exchanged with Herr Hitler but the honorable Members will understand that in a situation of such extreme delicacy and when issues so grave hang precariously in the balance it is not in the public interest to publish these communications or comment on them in detail.

I am, however, able to indicate, in quite general terms, some of the main points with which they deal.

Herr Hitler was concerned to impress upon His Majesty's Government his wish for an Anglo-German understanding of a complete and lasting character. On the other hand he left His Majesty's Government in no doubt as to the urgency of settling Polish-German questions.

His Majesty's Government have also frequently stated their desire to see the realization of such an Anglo-German understanding and, as soon as circumstances permit, they would naturally welcome an opportunity of discussing with Germany the several issues, a settlement of which would have to find a place in any permanent agreement.

But everything turns upon the manner in which the immediate differences between Germany and Poland can be handled and the nature of the proposals which might be made for any settlement, for we have made it plain that our obligations to Poland, cast into formal shape by the agreement signed on Aug. 25 (Friday last), will be carried out.

First Prerequisite

But as the House will remember His Majesty's Government have said more than once publicly that German-Polish differences should be capable of solution by peaceful means. Meanwhile the first prerequisite, if there is to be any chance of useful discussion, is that the tension created by frontier clashes and by reports of incidents on both sides of the border should be diminished.

His Majesty's Government accordingly hope that both Governments will use their best endeavor to prevent the occurrence of such incidents, the circulation of exaggerated reports, and all other activities that result in dangerous inflammation of opinion.

His Majesty's Government would hope that if an equitable settlement of Polish-German differences could be reached by free negotiation, this might in turn lead on to a wider agreement which would accrue to the lasting benefit of Europe and of the world at large.

At this moment the position is that we are waiting for the reply of Herr Hitler to our communication. On the nature of that reply depends whether further time will be given to the exploration of the situation and for the operation of many forces which are working for peace.

A waiting period of that kind is often very trying. Nothing, I think, can be more remarkable than the calm which characterizes the attitude of the whole British people. It seems to me that there are two explanations for that happening. The first is that none of us have any doubt as to where our duty lies.

There is no difference of opinion among us. There is no weakening of our determination and the second is our confidence that we are ready for any eventuality.

Preparations Explained

The House might like to know one or two particulars of the preparations which have been made.

Obviously there are many things which I could not very well say here because they could not be confined to those I see around me. What I say, therefore, must be in somewhat general terms.

Some of the measures which we have to take such as those in connection with requisitioning necessarily must cause some degree of inconvenience to the public. I am confident that the people of the country generally recognize that the nation's need must now be paramount and that they will submit willingly or even cheerfully to any inconveniences or hardships that may be involved.

At any rate, we have not had to begin here by issuing rationing cards.

To deal first with the active defense of the country, the air defense of Great Britain has been placed in a state of instant readiness. The ground anti-aircraft defenses have been deployed and are manned by the territorial anti-aircraft units.

Reserves Called

The regular squadrons of the Royal Air Force have been brought up to war strength by the addition of the necessary reservists including a proportion of the voluntary reserve.

The fighter and general reconnaisance squadrons of the auxiliary air force have been called up and are standing ready and the balloon barrage is in position.

The observer corps are at their posts. And indeed the whole warning system is ready night and day to be brought into instant operation. The coast defense units are ready and are manned by the coast defense units of the Territorial Army.

Arrangements have also been made for protection by national defense companies and by militia and by units of the Territorial Army of a large number of important points whose safety is essential for the national war effort.

As for the Navy, the House will remember that in July last it was announced that the reserve fleet would be called up at the beginning of August in order to take part in combined fleet and air exercises.

For that purpose a number of reservists were called up under the provisions of the reserve and auxiliary forces act and as a result the Navy was in an advanced state of preparedness when the present crisis arose, and the whole of our fighting fleet is now ready at a moment's notice to take up the disposition which would be necessary in war.

New Steps Taken

A number of other measures have been taken in the past week to increase the strength of our naval preparedness. Naval officers in charge of various commercial ports have been appointed and have taken up their duties, and naval port and base defenses have been put in an advanced state of preparedness.

The Admiralty has also assumed control of merchant shipping acting under the powers conferred upon them by the Emergency Powers Act. Appropriate instructions have already been issued to merchant ships in various routes, to units of the forces and a considerable number of movements have been carried out both at home and overseas. These arrangements form part of a prearranged plan to ensure a greater state of readiness and a number of units could be moved to war stations before the outbreak of war.

The Regional Commissioners and their staffs are at their war stations. The main responsibility of the organization for civil defense measures rests with the local authorities and instructions have been sent to the local authorities to take preparatory steps so that action could be taken at the shortest notice.

Children Rehearse

Plans for the evacuation of school children, mothers and young children, expectant mothers and blind persons from certain contested areas have been evolved. Rehearsals of the arrangements for the evacuation of school children were carried out yesterday and nearly a week ago the local authorities were warned to make arrangements for the extinction of public lights and to prepare the necessary aids to have the lighting extinguished.

Arrangements have also been completed for the calling up at short notice of the personnel of the air-raid precaution services and duty officers will be available. The necessary preliminary steps have been taken to prepare hospitals for the reception of casualties.

I have given these instances of the steps which have been taken over and above the measures which have already been put in operation. Complete surveys have been carried out over the whole range of our defense preparations.

Preparatory measures have been taken in order to insure that precautionary measures, if and when necessary could be readily given effect to as rapidly as possible.

The issue of peace or war is still undecided. We still hope and will work for peace, but we will not abate any jot of our resolution to hold fast to the lines which we have laid down for ourselves.

Wheel-Control Plane Called Safe and Cheap for Amateur

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Steering wheel plane control—so safe that a tyro pilot took one off the ground "cold"—characterizes the Stearman-Hammond plane, a design which, after coasting along for several years as an experiment, is now offered for sale. An example of the type, built to the design of Dean Hammond, was flown by a press photographer who had no training beforehand. Using the steering wheel, which controls both the vertical and lateral movements of the plane, the flyer merely followed occasional advice given by a pilot seated beside him. There is no foot rudder-bar in the plane. Designed stability makes it possible to control the craft's lateral movements by ailerons in the wing tips.

The price of a good American car—$2,500—will purchase the Stearman-Hammond with a fabric wing—while $4,000—the price of a de luxe American car—would procure it with a metal wing. The side-by-side seating fully-enclosed metal control cabin sits well up on the wing supported on a tricycle landing gear. This gear allows the plane to sit level on the ground, giving the pilot full field vision. A 150-horsepower motor, located at the rear of the control cabin, operates a pusher propellor. The engine, incidentally, makes up nearly half the cost of the fabric plane.

* * *

Air Races Program

Speed, "mystery ships," aerobatics, military formation flying, wartime plane camouflage and other elements that go to make up a successful air meet, will be present in quantities at the National Air Races, held in Cleveland, Ohio, on Sept. 2, 3, and 4. The Bendix Trophy Race, a transcontinental speed dash opens the meet. At midnight Friday, Sept. 1, five ships will line up at Burbank, Calif., check in at Cleveland and continue on to Bendix, N. J., to attempt to break the cross-country record. The Bendix this year was expected to be a battle between Jacqueline Cochran, 1938 winner, and Frank W. Fuller, West Coast sportsman winner of 1937, and holder of the Bendix record. Three more entries have changed the picture slightly, submerging the Cochran-Fuller rivalry. A West Coast syndicate has acquired a Howard Hughes design, pilot not yet named; Wilbur Shaw, Indianapolis auto racer, has a new Vultee, a modified version of the Army's fastest attack ship; and Arthur Bussy, an experienced pilot will fly a new tri-motored Bellanca-designed plane.

The Greve Trophy Race, flown at Cleveland on Sunday, Sept. 3, will mark the battle between Tony LeVier, 1938 winner, and Art Chester, runner-up. This closed-course race has a new entry, however, in Delbert Bush, a Kansas City pilot, who will fly a Folkerts design, which has been clocked at 335 miles an hour. The Thompson Trophy Race, also a closed-course race, will be flown on Labor Day.

The Army will send one of its crack squadrons from Selfridge Field, Michigan, consisting of Curtiss P-36 pursuit ships, the fastest fighters. This unit will give daily demonstrations of precision, formation and combat flying. Race visitors will also see, for the first time, an Army squadron in full wartime camouflage. The Army's new big bomber, the XB-15, will be flown there on Sunday.

* * *

Men Before Machines

Man power in the air, rather than ability to produce replacement planes, will determine initial superiority in air strength according to strategists studying the current European situation, the Associated Press says. Germany, it adds, is reported to have a wide margin in this important category of trained personnel.

Both the Axis and democratic powers would have little trouble in plane replacements, according to the reports brought back from Europe by American aviation engineers, but the personnel problem has been acute in many countries, even in peacetime.

Because of extensive training required for a military pilot, the loss of one is a serious matter. The development of high-speed planes has, unfortunately, caused many pilot losses in Europe. Today Germany's air force is said to stand at 100,000 officers and men, exclusive of ground personnel; Britain's air force stands at 100,000 officers and men, inclusive of ground crews, but an attempt is being made to build it up to 250,000 men this year.

Italy's air force is said to be large enough to allow for heavy combat losses, while France is regarded as better off in personnel than Britain. Poland's plane strength is said to be 1,000 so-called "first line" planes.

Tourists Find U. S. Dollars Stretch Like Rubber in Mexico

Tour-a-bouts

By the Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The American dollar in Mexico is like so much rubber, according to vacationists returning from the southern Republic. In fact, the United States dollar stretches so far one can travel 200 miles for one dollar, rent a clean room for 10 cents a night, and obtain a six-course meal for nine cents.

John and Elizabeth Tempest, a pair of Londoners who have just completed a tour of Mexico, dropped into the office last week and substantiated the inexpensiveness of travel in that country. For instance, they reveal, one may go from Laredo Border to Mexico City and return—a distance of 1,600 miles—for eight dollars. This is by mixed freight and passenger-bus service (Transportes Frontera—Autobuses Blancos). The journey takes about 27 hours. Those who prefer railroad travel, they point out, will find that the second-class fare is about as inexpensive.

As for accommodations, Mexico City has many reasonably priced hotels, but a visit to the Oficina del Turismo on Bucareli will supply anyone with the name and addresses of numerous reliable boarding houses. The Tempests found rooms on the roof of a centrally located boarding house. While the rooms were small and simply furnished, they were clean. Situated high above the noise these rooms afforded a magnificent view out over the City and to the surrounding mountains. These casas de huespedes are typically Spanish in architecture with flat roofs and central patio, bright with potted flowers and shrubs. For a room of this type the Tempests paid 10 cents a day, figured on a joint monthly basis. The Tempests patronized Chinese restaurants where they were able to purchase an 11 six-course meal ticket for one dollar.

* * *

Special tours to California will be extended one month, according to an announcement by John C. Pollock, Manager of the Chicago & North Western-Union Pacific Tour Department, who says the tours will be operated through Oct. 1. Last year the final California tour of the summer left Chicago on Sept. 3.

* * *

The West Indies, now one of the most popular cruise areas in the world, will be visited by scores of ships this fall. A new series of fall cruises to the West Indies has been scheduled by the Clarke Steamship Company which will see its three-funnelled luxury liner North Star go on eight 12½-day cruises from New York. An unusual feature of these cruises will be a call at Grand Cayman Island, perhaps never before visited by a cruise liner from New York. Cap Haitien, Haiti, Santiago de Cuba, Kingston, and Montego Bay, Jamaica, and Havana are the other ports of call.

* * *

Two modern trains, the John Wilkes and the Asa Packer, are running between New York and Pittston, Pa., as part of the Lehigh Valley Railroad's contribution to faster and more comfortable service between these two points.

* * *

Trees form beaches in Bermuda. Roots of the cedars which grow atop the high coral bluffs split the rocks, exposing a layer of soft sand which is washed down by rain to form tiny beaches.

L. F. M.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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WITH NAME ONLY $1.00
Customers amazed at SENSATIONAL VALUES. Also 9 GORGEOUS Box Assortments. Deluxe Personal line. Big profits. FREE Samples. HERTEL, 305 W. Adams, Dept. 134-C, Chicago.

CHRISTMAS CARD SALESPEOPLE — Best selling line. You make 50c profit on Different 21-Folder $1 box. Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1. Other Novelties. Everyday. Gift Wrapping. Experience unnecessary. Free samples. SCHWER, Dept. L 35, Westfield, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS—50 Exclusive Folders with name $1. De Luxe 21 Folder Asst. $1. Profit 100%. 14 Others. Bonuses. Personal and Business Album. 63 Engravings. Stationery Samples Free. Call-write MENDLEE ART CO., 120 Boylston St., Boston, Dept. C. S.

SELL 50 PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS—$1.00 Amazing bargain! 50 folders with customer's name imprinted. Sells fast. Pays big profit. FREE Samples. Also unequaled $1 Christmas Card Assortments. GENERAL CARD, 400 So. Peoria St., Dept. A-714, Chicago.

CHRISTMAS CARDS—50 for $1, with name. Costs 60c. FREE Album. 22 designs. One of America's finest 21-folder box. Costs 50c. Sells $1. Good profits. Request samples. SUNSHINE ART, Dept. CM, 154 Nassau, New York City.

MAKE EXTRA MONEY EASILY
SELL EMBOSS-O CHRISTMAS CARDS
21 smartest new Christmas Cards with sender's signature in Raised Gold. Retail $1. Profit 100%. Also NAME-IMPRINTED Christmas Cards 50 for $1. Other lovely fast-selling assortments. Experience unnecessary. Get Samples FRIENDSHIP STUDIOS, 439 Adams, Elmira, N. Y.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

SANTA CRUZ, CALIF.—Casa Alta Apartments, at Beach; beautifully furnished; steam heat; electric refrigeration; garage; 1-2-3 rooms; 1½ hours' ride from San Francisco.

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y.—Exclusive home, next to First Church of Christ, Scientist; large, airy rooms; five minutes Fair; parking. ZIMMER, 144-41 Sanford Avenue.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY SUITES
1-2 and 3 rooms, newly renovated, in elevator buildings. All modern improvements.
Coleman & Gilbert Associates
339 Huntington Ave., Boston
Telephone Com. 3212

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, 3523 Newkirk Ave.—6 rooms, remodeled; modern; upper two family; electric refrigerator; garden; convenient I. R. T.

NEWTON, Mass.—Heated apt., quiet neighborhood on Hunnewell Hill, 3 rm., kitchenette, bath; $40; 5 rms., $50; adults. Newton No. 1389.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., 201 W. 109th St.—LADY shares her light, airy 5-room; partly furnished; elevator apt.; sixth floor. (Apt. 22).

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 West 79th St.—Large one-room apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; all transportation; near church. Endicott 4-1883.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

HERE A VALUE MEANS A VALUE!

'38	Ford D. L. Coupe, radio	$525
'37	Dodge Tour. 2-dr. Sedan	$415
'38	Ford Thrifty 60 Tudor	$385
'34	Pontiac D. L. Coupe	$215
'34	Ford D. L. Coupe	$165

HOOVER MOTORS, INC.
Park Square, Boston — Hubbard 7100

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

ARE you planning to construct a new building, modernize or enlarge your property; 18 years' building experience in your service.
EMANUEL V. WILDMAN
PE. 6-7382 — 33 West 42nd, New York City

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 905 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York; Regent 4-2290.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs, custom made and ready to wear. Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices; budget payments available. 345 Seventh Ave. at 30th St., N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2379

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE, $3
COLONIAL MATTRESS CO., BOSTON
INNERSPRINGS MADE — HIGH 2122
FURNITURE UPHOLSTERED AND REPAIRED

MOVING AND STORAGE

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS
Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers. Storage. New Padded Vans. 34 Westland Ave., Boston. KENmore 3622.

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
Fireproof warehouse, storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 455 West 150th, N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office, desirable location, evenings and/or Saturdays. Tel. 6-6955. Suite 1904, 11 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C.

PAYING GUESTS

CALICO COTTAGE, Westport, Conn.—On the water; home with lawn, trees and porch; near bathing beach, on bus line; open year round. GRACE FRANCE. Tel. Westport 38-9.

"GREEN SHADOWS," Hamburg, Conn.—Open all year; a charming home in the country; excellent food; comfortable rooms; steam heat.

SHAWMONT 17 Ocean Avenue, Ocean Grove, N. J.
Modern - Clean - Cool. Directly on Beach. Superior Accommodations at Modest Rates. Baths. Inquiry Invited. I. A. SHAW
CONVENIENT TO WORLD'S FAIR

SKYLINE FARM GUEST HOUSE in Vt. hills, modern and accessible; reduced fall rates. H. P. JOHNSON, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

STAMFORD, CONN.—Forrest Grove Arms offers comfortable accommodation; excellent meals; permanent and transient guests; reasonable rates. 71 Grove St., 1 block from Post Rd.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

MULTI-KRAFT SERVICE, Woolworth Bldg., 233 Broadway, N. Y. C.—Mimeographing; wide carriage typewriting; private dictation room. REctor 2-0447.

REAL ESTATE

TOURIST HOMES, lake shore property, farms, wood lots. MRS. BERTHA HAYES, Sunnyside, Barrington, N. H. Tel. 1.

REPRESENTATION WANTED

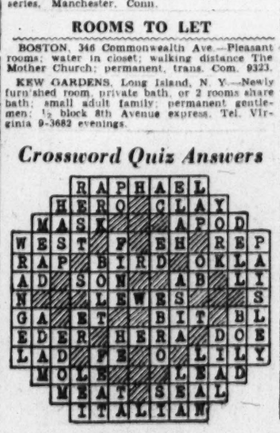
TERRITORY OPEN TO RIGHT MAN to represent large New England company dealing in shrubs, roses, fruit trees, etc. Liberal commissions. Write immediately. Oakland Nurseries, Manchester, Conn.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Pleasant rooms; water in closet; walking distance The Mother Church; permanent, trans. Com. 0323.

KEW GARDENS, Long Island, N. Y.—Newly furnished room, private bath, or 2 rooms share bath; small adult family; permanent gentlemen; ½ block 8th Avenue express. Tel. Virginia 9-3682 evenings.

Crossword Quiz Answers



Local Classified
United States and Canada

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y., 143-71 Ash Ave. Fl. 9-8461-J—Large double rooms, private home; porch; residential section; 1½ blocks church, 5 min. Fair and transit. Mrs. Lephardt.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Lunch counter, restaurant, club, catering work; northern or western states preferred. Carl Kueck, 784 Park Ave., Weehawken, N. J.

SUMMER BOARD

SHADYKNOLL — Charming country estate near Rumson; ocean bathing from rooms; tennis, golf, badminton, riding, boating; excellent food; restricted; $18-$23; booklet. VANHORN, Fairhaven, N. J.

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

WANTED—Women's worn fur coats; cash immediately. I. M. FUR CO., 1 West 34th Street, New York. Wisconsin 7-7969.

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

GIRVAN, AYRSHIRE (Scotland) — Guests welcomed at Beach House, Girvan; beautiful situation on sea front; moderate charges. Apply MISS TAIT. Phone Girvan 59.

SOUTHPORT — Board residence, bed and breakfast, ideal position, every comfort assured. MISS QUIRK, 80 Lord Street.

POST WANTED

POSITION as company secretary, accountant, office manager or any executive position desired by gentleman with many years' business experience; highest references. W-1454, BCM/CSM, London.

LADY housekeeper desires post where one of two maids kept. MRS. TROTTER, 189 Moor Avenue, Great Horton, Bradford.

YOUNG LADY, designer-cutter, seeks change of position; 14 years' experience; expert fitter; well up in making of all garments. Box W-1466, BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

EDINBURGH — Rooms or suites unfurnished, part service, all conveniences; central, good locality. SMITH, 39, Coates Gardens. Phone 62903.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

AN ECONOMY to live in these modernized hotels. Lifts. P. O. 'phones. Excellent Food. Low terms.

EMBASSY Bayswater Road, W. 2. Bay 2131. From 3 gns.

QUEENSBOROUGH COURT, 46-52 Queensborough Terrace, W. 2. From 2½ gns. Bay 0131.

42-44 HARRINGTON GDNS., S. W. Ken. 4443. Terms from 2 gns. Bed and Breakfast from 7/6.

KENSINGTON 118 Queen's Gate, S. W. Ken. 1172. From 3 gns. Close Tube and Museums. Central heating.

WEST LONDON Pr. 5115 day 2½ gns. Kensington Gardens Square, W. 2 (leads into Garden). Resident Directress (all hotels). Mrs. Leman.

Bishops Offley Manor for peace and quiet
On the borders of lovely Shropshire. Own grounds. From 3 gns. G. B. TOBEY, Bishops Offley Manor, Eccleshall, Staffordshire.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF **LYNTON COURT**
Next door Christian Science Church. 46 rooms (16 due South & ground floor). 5 Lounges. Recreation Room. 4 acre grounds. Everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 2½ gns. Tariff on request. O. HOSIER.

BOURNEMOUTH (POOLE ROAD) **ARNCOTT HALL**
A modern comfortable hotel, 45 bedrooms; fitted h. and c. and radiators, private bathrooms, electric lift, inclusive terms 3½ to 5 gns. Telegrams and Tel. Bournemouth 3060.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) **BURNBRAE**
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Ellis, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

BOURNEMOUTH **YENTON**
GERVIS ROAD EAST
Modern, with comfort and restfulness of a country house. P. H. Benn. Tel. 2752.

BOURNEMOUTH E. — "Craigrie," Southern Road. Close sea, excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk. Tel. Bourne 1180.

Clear View Hotel, Worthing
LIFT. Between Pier and Banjo. Warmly recomm. Pr. 3 gns. wkly. fr. 12/- daily. Tel. 326.

FLEMING'S HOTEL
London. 16 Sussex Place, Lancaster Gate, W. 2. Quiet, modern. H. and C. bathroom every floor; with breakfast 6/6 per night; from 35/- per week. Scottish Proprietress. PAD. 6885.

LAKE DISTRICT
NEWBY BRIDGE HOTEL
Overlooking the southern end of Lake Windermere. Quiet English country house atmosphere; ideal center for the Lakes or for a restful holiday. Unusually high standard of comfort and cuisine. Open for meals to non-residents. A. A. (Three stars). R. A. C. Tel. Newby Bridge 222.

London, You Will Enjoy Staying at
STRATHCONA COURT
198 Cromwell Rd., S. W. 5. WES. 2828.
The charm and hospitality of home at moderate cost. Single, with breakfast, from 2 guineas. Double from 3½ guineas en pension terms 28/- extra.

LONDON, W. 2 — Ideal home, 111, Sussex Gardens. PAD. 6544 — Beautifully furnished, H. and C., electric fires all rooms; single from 30/-, double from 50/- inclusive breakfast, bath, light, service; dinner optional; central heating; some rooms Near Marble Arch.

LONDON — PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W. 2 (close to Christian Science church); passenger lifts and every modern convenience; free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining; one of the best of its kind in London; inclusive terms from 3½ gns. per week.

London SUSSEX CHAMBERS
13-14 Harrington Road, South Kensington. KEN. 1897. 1 minute tube, church and buses; delightful rooms, running water; meals in rooms; bed, breakfast and bath from 6/6.

LONDON, 26 Cranley Gdns., S. W. 7. KEN. 8808—Furnished rooms. Telephones, H. and C. Breakfast from £1 1s.-£2 12 6. Three small at £1 5 0.

LONDON
SPENSER HOUSE HOTEL
First class — exclusively vegetarian. Hot and cold water in all rooms. Lifts. Central heating. Day and night service. Tariff Brochure No. 2 from HECTOR NICHOLAS, Managing Director. Palace Gate, Kensington, W. 8. Tele. Western 2885-6.

LONDON
AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2.
Quite near Christian Science church
En pension 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6
Lift. Central Heating. Ph. Bay 3616
Cable Grantleigh, Padd., London.

London—EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL, 31/32 Courtfield Gardens, S. Ken. B. W. & Fr. 2357. Quiet, facing Gardens. Nr. Tube and Met. H. and C. Water. Well-appointed. Noted Cuisine. Highly recommended. From 2½ gns.

Tel. Liv. 4262, London
BEAULIEU HEIGHTS HOTEL
South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25
QUIET COMFORTABLE
150 feet back from road
Central Heating — Running Water in Bedrooms
Moderate terms — Brochure on request

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE **Regent Hotel**
59 Osborne Road
Good Board Residence. Every Comfort.
Tele. Jes. 906.

SHANKLIN, Sherwood Private Hotel. Hope Rd.—Direct sea views with no obstructions. 1½ minute bathing beach; excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Devill. Phone 2189.

SOUTH DEVON
Dawlish—Rockstone Hotel Tel. 138
The peace of a beautiful environment.

Southport—Clifton Hotel, Promenade. A.A., R.A.C. Lift. Orchestra. Dancing. Tennis. Golf. Bathing. Garage. Tel. 4141. Telegrams Marine.

St. Leonards-on-Sea ABBOTSFORD, Warrior Square
Private hotel overlooking gardens and sea; excellent cuisine; electric lift; H. and C.; reasonable terms. Tariff: MISS N. V. STRUTT.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa
(Continued)

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, MARWICK HOTEL, Inverleith Terrace—Min. church and cars; hot and cold water; central heating; quiet, moderate. Tel. 24841.

SWITZERLAND

LAUSANNE — Pension boarding house for young students, home atmosphere; best references. PROF. COTTY, Théâtre 5. Tel. 29-782.

WENGEN (BERNESE OBERLAND) 4333 feet
HOTEL BELLEVUE
Right on the border of the woods. Splendid panorama of the Jungfrau. Excellent Cuisine. Full terms from 8 frs. Write for prospectus: Family Bischoff, Manag. Proprs.

England

ACCRINGTON

Only an Electric Washer Can Take All the Toil Out of Wash-Day
Let Us Give You a Demonstration With One of the Famous
H.M.V. Electric Washers
Terms from 2/6d. Weekly
J. L. HAWORTH & Co.
STEINWAY HOUSE — TEL. 2282

BIRKENHEAD

ROBBS
FOR COATS, COSTUMES, DAY FROCKS AND EVENING GOWNS
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING IS A SPECIAL FEATURE
—PERMANENT WAVING—
DAILY LUNCHEONS, OAKROOM CAFE
ROBB BROS. LTD., Birkenhead
Tel. 2880 (5 lines)

BLACKPOOL

Miss F. L. Spring
Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery
FUR COATS and FURS A SPECIALITY
9 QUEEN STREET, BLACKPOOL — PHONE 3114

BRADFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bradford 8644, 10 to 12 noon daily except Saturday and Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU.

Brown Muff's of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

AUTUMN FASHION FABRICS
Distinctively designed and in the most charming colour combinations, our 1939-1940 Woollen Fabrics are again Fashions Favourites—yet prices are really surprisingly moderate. Make a point of calling to see them, without obligation, of course.
Illingworth, Newboult & Co. Ltd.
BRADFORD'S LEADING DRAPERS
WESTGATE

SKELTON'S
A Name Distinguished in MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY
GLOVES, HOSIERY, NECKWEAR, SHIRTS, PYJAMAS, ETC.
61 MARKET STREET (Opposite Town Hall)
13 MANNINGHAM LANE
(2 Doors from Regent Cinema) Telephone 7239

Quality—Freshness—Purity
Purchase Your
Groceries and Provisions
from
ARTHUR RHODES Ltd.
14 RAWSON PLACE
Telephone 8750-1
Also at Morecambe
Deliveries throughout the West-Riding

JABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD.
COAL MERCHANTS
Springmill St. — Bradford
TELEPHONE 2462
The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

CHESTER

J. Collinson & Co.
6 Eastgate Row, Chester
Telephone 603
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

DERBY

E. BEMROSE & CO.
FOOTWEAR SPECIALISTS
New Address
28 St. Peters Churchyard

HALIFAX

J. Collinson & Co., Ltd.
8 Silver Street, Halifax
Phone 4447
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

HARROGATE

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT, CAFE
Station Square
Branch Stores 20, West Park. Tel. 4390

ILKLEY

BEANLANDS
of Brook Street
The Premier Grocers of Ilkley for 68 years
Phone 1077/1078

ENGLAND

LEEDS

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Leeds 62963, 12 noon to 2 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU.

ELECTRIC
appliances for homes and churches. Magnificent choice. Registered contractors and engineers.
Bailey's
tel. 22328
29 TRINITY ST. · LEEDS!

WHEN IN LEEDS DINE AT—
COLLINSON'S
CAFES & RESTAURANTS
23, King Edward Street.
47, Albion Street.
25, Wellington Street.

LIVERPOOL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Birkenhead 4365, 12:30 to 1:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU.

COOPERS
"The Modern Food Store"
CHURCH STREET
for the Things That Are DIFFERENT

J. Collinson & Co.
Established 1830
34-36 Bold Street — Royal 2618
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for: Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

Speirs & Gledsdale Ltd.
PRINTERS
Stationers — Bookbinders, etc.
18 Cable Street
Tel. Central 4066 (2 lines)

Armstrong
HATS OF DISTINCTION
Day and Evening Gowns, Coats, Sports Wear
12 Allerton Road, Liverpool
Phone Wavertree 139

CLAY & ABRAHAM Ltd.
87 Bold Street — 19 Lord Street
23 Tithebarn Street
Perfumes and all Toilet Specialities. Safety and Electric Razors. Photographic Equipment and Supplies.

MANCHESTER

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone SALe 3016, 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU.

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE (FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
•
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, Manchester

FRANK LEWIS LTD
"Recommend Wolseley for the discriminating motorist; Come to us for prompt attention and expert service."
MARKET ST. GARAGE, STRETFORD.
'Phone: Longford 2090.

Printing and Bookbinding
Circulars, Envelopes
Lecture Printing, Letter Heads
HILL & ECKERSLEYS LIMITED
Auburn Printing Works, Needham Avenue, CHORLTON CUM HARDY, Manchester
Telephone Chorlton 1060
PLEASE ASK TO SEE SPECIMEN OF OUR LECTURE POSTER

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

Park Your Car at the
Central Station Garage
Repairs a Specialty
OPEN ALWAYS — Tel. 26779, Nevill St., Newcastle

**ROCHDAL

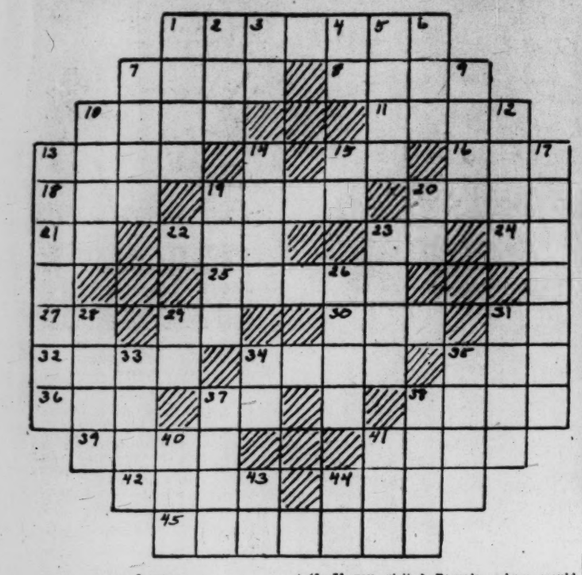
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who painted "The Transfiguration"?
7—Who is Beatrice's patient cousin in "Much Ado About Nothing"?
8—What is a county of eastern Alabama?
10—What is worn by a mummer?
11—A footless animal is what?
13—If you were in Carlsbad, N. M., in what direction would you travel to reach Deming?
15—What is an exclamation of inquiry?
16—A corded fabric is what?
18—What is a skein of yarn containing about 120 yards?
19—The kamao is a bird, fish, or tree—which?
20—Where is Ardmore (abbr.)?
21—What suffix is used to form collective numerals?
22—What was relationship of Elishah to Javan?
23—What is 11th month of Jewish civil year?
24—What is a Chinese unit of weight?
25—What is a river of Yukon Territory, Canada?
27—Where is Valdosta (abbr.)?
29—What noun suffix occurs in diminutives from the French?
30—What is a pointed hammer for dressing hard stone?
31—Barrel (abbr.).
32—What is a river of Germany?
34—What Olympian goddess was queen of heaven?
35—Color biscuit is what?
36—What is a stripling?
37—Symbol for iron is what?
38—What is a plant mentioned in Bible?
39—The shrew is closely related to what mammal?
41—Bullets are usually made of what?
42—What do you call food in general?
44—Autumn brown is also called what?
45—If you visited Perugia, whom would you see (sing.)?

Down

1—What musical character stands for silence?
2—What State is south of Missouri (abbr.)?
3—What is longest river in Italy?
4—What suffix is equivalent to "ic"?
5—Who was father of Hoshea?
6—A lappet is what?
7—What is a clasp for a door?
9—What is a manufacturing city of Pennsylvania?
10—What is largest man-made lake in world?
12—Small, retired valley is what?
13—What is name of an island in Arctic Ocean?
14—What is an antonym of "coarse"?
15—What ending denotes past tense?
17—What burgh of Scotland was once famous for shawls?
19—What is portion of lock which is shot or withdrawn by the key?
20—What is name of a gulf of Siberia?
23—Where is Uzbek?
26—What is a river of northeastern Spain?
28—Who was first man?
29—Who was son of Jose?
31—What is an antonym of "timid"?
33—What name was given to Esau?
34—In speaking of Biblical Galal, what pronoun would you use?
35—What is graduated face of a timepiece?
37—An exploit is what?
38—What kind of meat did Jack Sprat prefer?
40—What is a garland worn by Hawaiians?
41—What is a varying measure of yarn?
43—Symbol for tantalum is what?
44—What river of China flows to China Sea?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Peace Points

To answer force with force, disregarding the wishes of the people, is a crime against reason and humanity.—John Armitage.

War does not, and can never, prove which side is right, but only which side is the stronger.—James Hilton.

Herons in the Reds

Monitor Camera Club by Max Hayek, Vienna

Did You Ever Wonder

If There Are Any Real 'Air Pockets'?

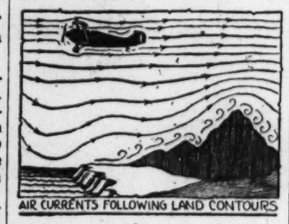
It is a notion held by some that there are real "air pockets" in the atmosphere—spaces empty of air or holes, as it were, in the atmosphere. In point of fact, however, there is no such thing as an air pocket.

However, since the air, being invisible, has no observable ruts, bumps, or holes, one might expect an airplane flying on an even keel to ride as smoothly as a ship on a sea of glass; but experience shows that an airplane may seem to drop a number of feet.

We commonly think of wind, or moving air, as being horizontal in direction. But air, being a mobile fluid, may move or flow in any direction. Generally speaking, cold air travels earthward and warm air travels upward. The "bumps," or alternate slight lifts and falls experienced occasionally during an otherwise level airplane flight, are caused by these hot and cold currents and by the deflection of moving air by the earth's contours, such as mountains and valleys.

Because the movement of the air tends to follow the mountain dips and rises, the air in rugged regions tends to be turbulent and undependable. It is a good idea, consequently, when flying over mountainous territory, to maintain a rather high altitude, where the air currents are more free from swirling eddies and gusts.

The snowy white billowing cumule-nimbus, or storm cloud, formation is accompanied by up-and-down air currents of considerable power. In consequence, it is generally preferable to fly either under or over such clouds, rather than through them, for it has been aptly stated by aviators that "flying through a huge storm cloud is lots of fun—but not until after you have emerged safely."—W. P. Keasbey.



AIR CURRENTS FOLLOWING LAND CONTOURS

Vocations

Carrot Chips

One girl has all the children in her neighborhood munching on her carrot chips. She makes these exactly as one does potato chips, and they look so attractive through the cellophane sacks.

Mothers are glad to have their youngsters eating these tidbits, and many serve them at their luncheons as well.—Elizabeth L., Ames, Iowa.

Daily Quotation

THE question for each man to settle is not what he would do if he had means, time, influence, and educational advantages, but what he will do with the things he has.
— HAMILTON WRIGHT MABIE.

Brevities

Brubaker in New Yorker: The WPA authorities are firing everybody who went on strike. Now we have people who are unemployed through some fault of their own.

Olin Miller in Atlanta Journal: The reason why many a candidate can't take a stand on any issue is because those who pull the strings keep him dancing all the time.

Washington Post: "A worm familiarly known as thyridopteryxphemeralformis is an enemy of evergreens." — Natural science note.

Familiarly known by whom?

Los Angeles Times: No doubt, this new and noiseless celery is a step forward. But how are we to let the waiter know we are through with the soup?

In Lighter Vein

Command Performance

He was a good barber, but his spelling was unsound. On the wall of his shop was a card bearing the words, "Haircutting 50c, Singing 75c.

When young Percival drifted in he spotted the misspelt card.

"Short at the back and round the ears, please," he said, seating himself in the chair. "And you can give me a verse and chorus of 'Little Old Lady'!"—Tit-Bits.

Going, Going——!

He had long outstayed his welcome.

"Tell me," said the host, at last, "how long was the fish you caught the other day?"

"Oh," said the guest, holding his hands wide apart, "so long."

"Well, so long," returned the host, "if you really must be going."—Tit-Bits.

Sold!

Prospective Buyer: "But I don't exactly like the looks of your '39 model in front."

Salesman: "But look at the lines from the back. Doesn't it look good from that view?"

Prospective Buyer: "Yes, but—"

Salesman: "Well, that's all anybody ever sees of this car."—Pathfinder.

It Rained!

"What kind of weather did you have on holiday?"

"Well, I almost got engaged to the caretaker of the local museum!"—Tit-Bits.

Progress

"How is your son making out with his violin lessons?"

"Fine! We can tell when he's tuning it now."

A Letter for Snubs!

Baldwin, New York

Hi! Snubs!

My bosses read your Diary in The Christian Science Monitor, and have done so for many years. Many times after reading it, they would ask me, "Why can't you do that?" or "Isn't Snubs a smart dog?" It has always seemed when they said the latter that they implied something. But today's episode is the proverbial straw that broke the camel's back. What I want to know is, what have you that I haven't? How did you succeed in getting on the beach, on Mr. Jones' Beach, even though you did not see him personally? Neither have I, but then the men in charge won't let any dogs on that beach!

All these years when there has been a beach party in the making, I have known that I need not anticipate going, because "No dogs allowed" I am told, and they never, never take me. Surely they could not have another dog down there, could they, Snubs, to take my place? Please let me know, and set me right on this. It is nice to know you were so near my home, attending the World's Fair -- and Jones Beach!

So hoping to hear from you soon, with a "hearty" wag, I am still,

Yours in admiration,

"Peppy"

Peppy Leiser
Baldwin
New York

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Casting Out Fear

Dunsmuir, Calif.

Everyone had thought it was a young owl, but now no one was quite sure. It had strong wings and a grayish, soft-feathered body. Its eyes were deep orange amber, and big. Its beak, from the remarks the dog and cat made, was sharp!

The family found it on the road, with a useless leg. After putting on horsehide gloves, they gingerly carried it to the garden and placed it, more gingerly, under a plum tree, where it rushed blindly at its benefactors and hissed loudly. They tried in vain to feed it, then left it, wondering how to get near enough it to be its good Samaritans. Daily they went back, only to fight the same battle; so they warned the children!

One evening the youngest child, two and a half years old, slid down from her highchair and took her bowl of warm milk outdoors. As this, lately, had seemed a regular habit, the parents waited awhile, then hunted her.

She was inside the bird's enclosure! And she was holding the bowl firmly onto the stump with both tiny hands as she told its majesty: "Drink it all or you can't play with me."

After several moments, she took the bird from the empty bowl and labored with it until she got it up onto the stump. Then, as the family stood dumbfounded, she stroked its feathers while she further admonished it: "Now be good to Daddy when he comes. I like him!"

A Verse for Today . . .

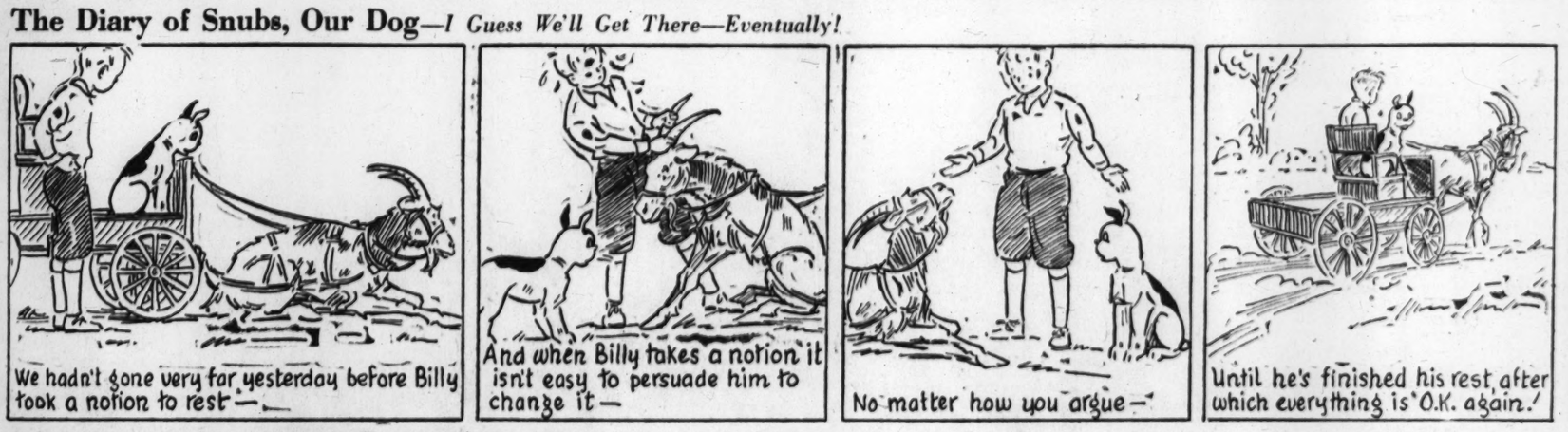
There is none holy as the LORD: *for there is none beside thee: neither is there any rock like our God.*
—I SAM. 2:2

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*News of Hymie Dobson Wanted*

By LE PELLEY

DO YOU MEAN TO TELL ME YOU CAN'T FIND HYMIE ?
HYMIE DOBSON JUST DISAPPEARED
WE STARTED IN BUSINESS TOGETHER BUT WE DIDN'T SELL ANYTHING !
ICE COLD LEMONADE
HYMIE SAID IT WAS BECAUSE I WASN'T A GOOD BOSS.... AND I SAID THE LEMONADE BUSINESS ISN'T WHAT IT USED TO BE !!! AND HYMIE SAID I HAD NO IMAGINATION ... AND NO ONE'S SEEN HIM SINCE !
ANYWAY.. WE MIGHT AS WELL DRINK UP THE DEFICIT !!
I DON'T CARE WHAT YOU CALL IT — IT'S LEMONADE TO ME !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Guess We'll Get There—Eventually!*


We hadn't gone very far yesterday before Billy took a notion to rest—
And when Billy takes a notion it isn't easy to persuade him to change it—
No matter how you argue—
Until he's finished his rest, after which everything is O.K. again.

The Adventures of Waddles—*Riding for a Fall?*

By THE HAGERS

WHIRLPOOLS AND RAPIDS CHECKED MY SPEED; MADE NAVIGATING HARD INDEED.
THE CURRENT PULLED; THE WATER CHURNED. AHEAD, I SAW LOST RIVER TURNED.
I GREW EXCITED. COULD IT BE OBLIVION BEND THAT I COULD SEE?
THE ROAR OF WATERFALLS! I FEARED THAT THIS WAS WHERE I DISAPPEARED!

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Second Thoughts in Berlin

Instead of air raids and counter raids, we have notes and counter notes. The world takes heart, even in the midst of grim preparations to meet war if it comes. Last September the British were anxiously seeking for days to make direct contact with the Reichsführer. To that end Prime Minister Chamberlain flew to Berchtesgaden. This year it is Herr Hitler who has taken the initiative, with messages to Britain and France.

Last September the German Chancellor did not need to deal with Czechoslovakia. He simply issued terms to the Governments of Britain and France. Theirs was the task of persuading the Czechs to commit national suicide and their own people to permit it. Last year it was in Prague that the grinding pressures were felt. It was President Beneš who had the crushing burden of decision. Today Berlin is the fulcrum and evidence multiplies that the German people at last feel the sharp mental tension of a war crisis. And it is Herr Hitler who must struggle with the question of peace or war, must study Britain's firm insistence that he negotiate himself with Poland, must consider the fact that if war starts the world will hold him responsible.

Daily it becomes clearer that there have been miscalculations in Berlin. For months observers in Germany have reported that the National Socialist diplomats were not convinced that Britain meant business. It may have been easy to believe that the surprising nonaggression pact with Russia would dynamite the anti-aggression front and produce another Munich with Poland as the victim. But the last few days have proved that Europe cannot stomach another Munich.

Manifestly second thoughts in Berlin are serious ones. The Reichsführer's second note to Premier Daladier—possibly intended chiefly to rally and persuade his own people—departs from any previous technique of crisis diplomacy. There is a plain admission that German methods of treaty revision may be questioned. In this connection it may be recalled that in "Mein Kampf" it is written:

> The moment [one's] own propaganda concedes so much as the faintest glimmer of justice to the other side, the seeds for doubt in [one's] own cause have been sown.

Has Herr Hitler become aware that the thinking of the world has been growing out of the old acceptance of war and demands settlement of disputes between nations by peaceful means? There is evidence of it in his letter to Premier Daladier. And in the time being taken for second thoughts in Berlin there is indication that Herr Hitler does not want war, that he realizes other peoples have reached a point where they believe the injustices of the peace treaties have been removed and will not accede to injustices like the seizure of Bohemia and Moravia, will not permit the taking of the Polish Corridor, which is predominantly Polish in population, under threats of war. Is humanity's sense of justice getting through to the consciousness of Germany's master?

The Pound Gives Way

The decline of the pound in the foreign exchange market was an inevitable result of the war scare. In Europe frightened moneyholders have been turning their pounds into dollars. An over-demand for dollars and an oversupply of pounds should logically have only one effect—a cheaper pound. This effect has hitherto been retarded by official operations in the foreign exchange market destined to counterbalance the tremendous pressure on the pound. Now, however, the law of supply and demand has been allowed to work, at least to some extent.

The pound is now hovering around $4.30. Since the last world crisis it has been held at around $4.68. The job of keeping it at this figure has cost the British authorities a lot of gold. The gold is sold for dollars to the Treasury in Washington. With these dollars the British authorities are able to supply the dollar requirements in London. Demand is thus matched by supply without any bidding up for the required currency.

These operations are still in progress. And the British authorities, doubtless, will not allow the exchange market to determine the rate of the pound. Rather they will keep the gyrations within bounds till a level has been determined which the authorities feel should be defended again. The British last December felt that the pound was over-valued, but couldn't get Washington's acquiescence. Now, apparently, the two Treasuries are of one mind in letting down the pound in relation to the dollar.

In normal times a loss of 38 cents or more on the pound would have an effect on international trade. Pound goods would be cheaper in American and neutral markets along with pounds. To that extent British exporters would have an advantage over American manufacturers. But there is no longer any such thing as normality in trade, since Britain is concentrating more on buying war materials than on selling peace materials. In these circumstances it would be better for Britain to keep the pound high while she is so anxious to buy. For just as British goods are cheaper with a cheap pound, so foreign goods are dearer.

Thus no suspicion need be entertained that the pound is being unnaturally cheapened. The British are acting under duress. Certainly it would not be to gold-gorged America's advantage in the long run for Britain to empty itself of its gold in an effort to keep the pound at an artificial level.

Lights

"Lamps are going out all over Europe; we shall not see them lighted again in our time." With strangely compelling wistfulness these words have returned and returned again throughout the last quarter of a century. When, looking out of a window on the gray half-light over London, Britain's Foreign Secretary in 1914 spoke them, they were figurative. They meant that all that was best and brightest in human achievement was going into an eclipse from which "in our time" it would never wholly emerge.

Once again lights have been going out over Europe. But this time the statement is literal. And one may note with more than ordinary interest that they have not yet begun to go out all over Europe. In London and Paris, yes; but not in Berlin. That city, as described just after Sir Nevile Henderson presented Britain's reply to Reichsführer Hitler, was bright.

In London, newspaper offices hid their windows under heavy curtains. In Paris the boulevardiers sat in the sidewalk cafés, their faces blue and blotchy in the eerie rays of lighting that is not to be seen from the sky. Berlin, like London and Paris, was prepared against air raids. But evidently Berlin did not feel it necessary to anticipate a sudden, unannounced attack. It is clear that German officialdom, if not the German people, know with whom the initiative for mass slaughter must lie, and that this rests with Germany.

"War guilt" is not so easily placed as this may indicate, however. The responsibility for the conditions that lead to war must be shared by millions upon millions of human beings in that measure which their own selfishness or selflessness determines. Charles A. Beard has well said that it is what we all do in peacetime that takes us toward war.

But on the brink of war, and aware of being there, peoples would turn on the lights again and try to find a better way. If all their leaders can now join in this search for the better way instead of insisting only on those ways which satisfy selfishness, the lights all over Europe can be lighted again in our time.

This Week's Appreciation

To little Bobby Bernal, head man in the thrilling rescue of a stranded cat. Firemen in San Jose, Calif., looked down the 70-foot well, and saw nothing but danger. Young Bob peered down again, and saw only the cat. So playmates tied a rope around the boy's middle and let him down. Bob came up with the yowling cat. An inherent sense of kindness, fired by boyish spunk, lights the torch of heroism.

"Refined" bullfighting, with no casualties, was introduced at the New York World's Fair the other day, but Ferdinand probably has made it impossible for Americans to enjoy such so-called entertainment.

Possibly nothing will be done officially about Thanksgiving Day until the Gallup poll returns are in.

The frankfurt reportedly is winning the hearts of the Scots. Ah! the hot Macdoggal?

"Taking It" in Japan

Even more discomfited by the Russo-German pact than Italy or Spain is Japan. And with most reason. For the anti-Comintern Pact (which the new agreement shatters) did not obtain Japan's allegiance because of any ideological antipathy to the Third International. Japan joined the pact because partnership with Germany made Soviet Russia vulnerable to a Japanese attack, scheduled to take place when the Chinese allowed the Nipponese to get around to it. Now Stalin has wriggled out of the pincers, and the wings of Japan's imperialism have been clipped. A new Cabinet consequently is now in process of formation.

It is sometimes forgotten that Japan has always thought of Soviet Russia, not China, as her enemy. Soviet Russia had been tempting away Mongolia long before the Japanese took action in Manchuria. In fact, the Sovietized Mongolia contributed to Manchukuo. And in 1931, there was a powerful element in Japan which wanted to push north into Siberia and settle accounts with Soviet Russia for good.

The chance in 1931 was favorable to a Japanese victory. Siberia was more or less isolated, at least relatively; crops were unfavorable in European Russia; and there was a lack of political integration within the Soviet Union.

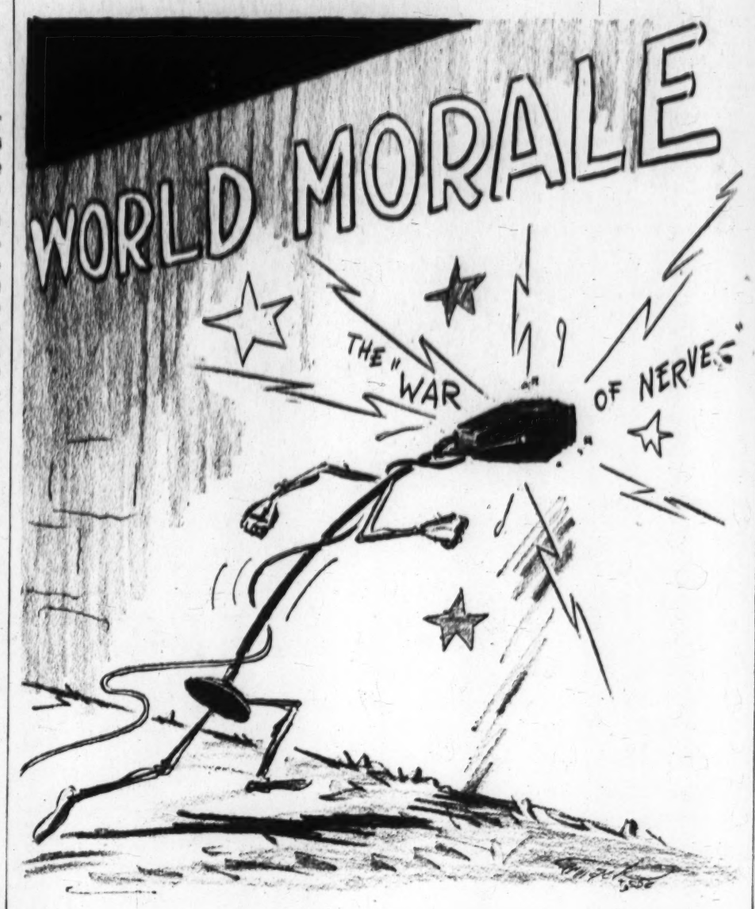
But now the chagrined Japanese are compelled to revise their entire foreign policy. It is announced that from now on their motto will be "Splendid Isolation." The phrase was Lord Salisbury's at the turn of the century, when Britain's might was all-sufficient protection. The two ideas were corollaries. But—is Japan all sufficient? Not, one might remark, by a long chalk.

Japan still is embogged in the campaign in China. And there she is neither splendid nor isolated. At any rate, the going is hard in China. For the Chinese seem to be impervious to a million Japanese bayonets, and immune against a war waged with a savagery unequalled since Attila.

The Japanese may now become more respectful to foreigners, men and women. But it is doubtful how it will otherwise affect the course of the campaign against China. If the Japanese don't wish to fritter themselves away for a "cycle of Cathay," they ought to borrow another phrase of Lord Salisbury's. This was "Study large maps." They will then see that China, like Soviet Russia, is a continent and that a continent can't be subjugated.

The Russo-German agreement may thus bring back a sense of proportion to Japanese militarism. There will be no sympathy with them in their present chagrin, but a hope that they will learn this salutary lesson.

Holding Firm



Toast Isn't Everything

Do you happen to know anybody, anybody in these United States of America, I mean, who has never seen a slice of toast? Well, there are persons, so I have found out, who have never even heard of our common American breakfast.

One morning in January my husband and I were driving over a detour in eastern Oklahoma. For many hours the day before we had driven hard and fast to get away from a raging Iowa blizzard. But on this January morning it seemed spring had come out to meet us, with balmy air and the songs of bluebird and robin. On either side of the road, lichen-covered outcroppings of giant rocks on forest-covered hillsides, the glistening green of holly leaves, the huge bunches of mistletoe hanging from beech and hickory, each in its own language reminded us that we were now in an unfamiliar world.

The detour was not much more than ruts and rocks and two hours' driving after sunup had edged our appetites. For many miles, however, we had seen no sign of human habitation and we had begun to cast our eyes about for roots and berries.

* * *

Finally, at a sharp bend in the road, we came upon a little general store which displayed a sign informing us and all that we could "Eat Here." We sat down at the one table near the front door and from the proprietor's smiling wife I ordered my usual breakfast of toast and chocolate. Stan, my husband, asked for ham and eggs. It was a long time before our hostess appeared but the slice of beautiful brown and pink ham which she placed before my husband made up for the delay. The chocolate was just right and the cream rich as Croesus. The toast was burnt black where it was not altogether raw. Placing it before me, the woman apologized.

"I hope you all think the toast is right. I never made any toast before. I never even saw any before, but," she added brightly, "I've heard of it."

I had heard of black-eyed peas but not until later that week had I ever seen any black-eyed peas and then I thought they were beans.

"The toast is all right," I assured her. "Now will you please fry an egg for our little dog, Peg, and bring anything else that you have which she might like."

In just a few minutes the woman returned and set beside my plate—for the dog, of course—a platter on which, besides the egg, was a heap of the most delectable looking soda biscuits I had ever seen. We ate the dog's biscuits. The woman was so pleased with our praise of her baking that she hurried into the kitchen and returned bearing a stemmed jelly dish into which she had turned a glass of quivery blackberry jelly from freshly picked wild berries. With such a breakfast in view, who cared about toast?

* * *

But that was not all. Later in the day we burnt out a bearing. My husband left me sitting in the car while he caught a ride into the next town to get help. It was pouring rain but we were now on the "slab." With Peg cuddled under my arm, a book on my lap, and the patter of the rain on the car roof, I spent the next two hours very comfortably and did not realize that it was long past my noon lunch hour. Finally the trouble car with my husband and mechanic arrived. Stan handed me a warm package wrapped in a paper napkin and then turned to help the mechanic. In the package was a pone of warm cornbread, its split middle oozing buttery goodness. I was born near enough to Mason and Dixon's line to appreciate a good corn pone. I ate every delicious crumb wishing only for a glass of cool buttermilk to wash it down.

About this time the car was in readiness and Stan opened the car door and took his place behind the wheel.

"How did Peg like her dinner?" he asked.

"She hasn't had any yet."

"What about the cornbread?"

"I thought that was for me."

"So you ate the dog's biscuit again!"

It was on this trip that I enjoyed fried lye hominy, another typical American dish, and learned about "blue dumplings," which the Indians make of squaw corn and hickory nuts. So I found that my happiness was far from depending upon toast for breakfast. But, if you don't mind, I'd like another slice —and some jam, please. I. U. I.

North . . South . . East . . West

A Nation Undivided

By Frank L. Perrin

One who might be able to view the American scene unemotionally and without partisan or sectional prejudice probably would seek unsuccessfully to discover any valid reason for even the smoldering political rivalries which exist. On the eve of a national election campaign the observer would see preparations for a contest between neighboring peoples determined to establish, not some fundamental right, but to impose upon a minority some theory. To make victory certain, the proponents of this theory must seek to implement the process by bestowing upon its champions a greater measure of authority than would be adequate to administer or execute a program comprehensive enough and liberal enough to insure equal benefits to all alike.

From a distance the people of the United States more or less complacently proffer, now and again, a word of advice to their neighbors across the seas. In what they see as vital world affairs they seek, generously and wisely, it must be agreed, to restore order, that open conflict may be averted or avoided, and that eventual and lasting peace may be assured. We do not, with assumed piety or superiority, express thanks that we are "not as other men." But from the vantage point of relative detachment it may be that the people of the Americas, North and South, can see, more clearly than some of those over which war clouds hang darkly, the folly of war.

* * *

But from the troubled scene abroad, away from the turmoil and strife which are the dregs and aftermath of an indecisive and regretted war of a generation ago, the thought of the people of the western world should turn now, in an hour of actual crisis, to the consideration, seriously and prayerfully, of their own immediate affairs. We have gone far astray, in recent years, from familiar and safe landmarks. We have deserted proved standards in the vain hope that some recently-discovered theory or formula would make it possible to transmute baser metals into the gold of prosperity and fancied economic equality.

Despite the fact that the folly of such an undertaking has been proved, the temptation persists to continue the experiment. If it were not for this there would be evidenced today the determination, overwhelming and persuasively insistent, to return at once to safe, tried and sound political philosophies. There are evidences of this return, of an awakening to the realities. In the South and in the Middle West the leaven which will restore the whole mass is working. The lines of division are not the same as those of 1932, 1936 and, somewhat less definitely in 1938. By perhaps these same processes of analysis and deduction which their neighbors elsewhere are attempting to follow, the people who unquestioningly accepted the teachings of a new political school are discovering that economic, sectional and industrial disunion is destructive.

* * *

There are distressing and disquieting emergencies elsewhere. The temptation, and the duty, measurably, are to concern ourselves with these. But it is possible that we have learned that it is much easier to teach than practically to apply processes and theories which are admittedly sound. This has been proved in the experiences of the American people in recent years. There is more than a mere hope that the lesson has been learned.

And yet there is no doubt that it will be undertaken, by familiar processes, to perpetuate the political methods which have, to an alarming degree, arraigned class against class in the United States. No longer can the appeal be to sectionalism and regional jealousies. There is no longer political disunion separating the industrial South from the industrial North, or the agrarian West from the highly-specialized East. The pressing need is for better and less expensive means of distribution and more nearly equalized consumption.

It should be assumed that the improvement, if not actual perfection, of these processes would not be difficult. That it has not been achieved is not proof that it cannot be accomplished. This, primarily, is the job which must be undertaken. The desired end cannot be attained by continuing the methods adopted and the teachings inculcated by the leaders of militant and aggressive labor organizations. The way to industrial peace does not lie along the line pointed out by radicals of any school or political faith.

Mirror of World Opinion

Duty Rather Than Rights

Until we can—every one of us, whatever our position or job—do a little more thinking about our duties and less of our "rights," until we get in the way of saying more often again "I ought" instead of "I want," until we can restore some of the old-fashioned virtues like honesty and good faith—in a word, restore some of the discarded ethical code of the past—I see no chance for real happiness or satisfaction in life for anybody.—JAMES TRUSLOW ADAMS quoted in "I Believe" (Simon & Schuster, New York).

The Rock Stands Firm

The rest of the country may submissively jump Thanksgiving Day up a week, on the President's order, but Plymouth Rock refuses to budge.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

The Wide Horizon

Behind the Soviet Pact

By J. Emlyn Williams

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS

While statesmen of the world are deliberating upon the issue of war and peace, press and populace are still trying to find a suitable explanation of the volte-face which resulted in a non-aggression pact between two empires which the world had come to regard as sworn enemies.

Most comment hitherto has been concentrated upon the great betrayal of principles which this pact reveals, upon the suddenness wherewith it was sprung upon the world, and the evidence provided of the ruthlessness of power politics particularly, when not curbed by a free press and public opinion.

All these things undoubtedly are true but it will probably be more helpful, now that the pact is signed, to examine those deeper causes which led to a step which contradicts the ideological teachings of both parties to this contract. Of primary importance is the fact that both the Third Reich and the Soviet Union have taken this step in furtherance of power politics, despite their ideological differences.

To both countries, an element of risk has been the attitude of Great Britain, particularly the danger that Britain, having for so long abandoned its former policy of splendid isolation, would link up permanently with one to the great detriment of the other power.

From the German side there is no doubt but that the fear of being again hemmed in, as in 1914, between a coalition of Britain, France, and Russia hastened the conclusion of a non-aggression pact. In fact there is good reason to believe it was only when reports that British and French military missions were going to Moscow that the National Socialists began seriously thinking of bringing to a successful conclusion negotiations that were tentatively started shortly after the Germans proclaimed a protectorate over Bohemia and Moravia last March.

As for the Russian viewpoint, it now seems clear there was nothing Stalin wanted less than a British-Russian pact, since he feared that certain powerful British circles, which he knew were not too well disposed to any co-operation with the Bolsheviks, might have used a British-Russian pact as a weapon to force Hitler to be reconciled with Britain.

* * *

The possibility that Germany and Russia would come to grips and so solve the problem for a few years, so far as Britain was concerned, seems to have played no small role in creating a mental atmosphere in which alone such a German-Russian rapprochement could have been possible.

Despite the fact that almost all observers of German-Russian policy have been caught napping, looking back over certain statements and actions one must ask whether it is so surprising in the light of them. Propaganda for public consumption had continued to be anti-Bolshevik in Germany, almost until the last moment before Herr Ribbentrop flew to Moscow. This followed the text laid down in "Mein Kampf," German edition, page 743: "The great empire to the east is ripe for collapse." But this belief in the collapse of Bolshevism gradually underwent a great change in the minds of Hitler and his advisers. Even as early as February, 1937, the power of Russia had impressed Hitler. As to the explanation of the Russian reasoning, it is obvious that Moscow had some time ago abandoned its attitude of thinking National Socialism was simply the reaction of the capitalist movement which would soon disappear. The trial of Marshal Tukhaschevsky and his colleagues in 1937 showed that Russia took the German danger seriously.

The historian may well compare Stalin's recent procedure in letting down the British and the French with the action of Tsarist Russia in the critical weeks before the outbreak of the World War in 1914. At that time there were secret negotiations for a British-Russian naval pact and in order to prevent any possibility of Britain and Germany coming to an agreement, Russia informed Germany of these negotiations. An official publication of German documents relating to the war of 1914-1918 refers to this fact and says the only reason why such evidence should have found itself in the hands of the German Government was "to poison German-English relations, increasing improvement in which was a thorn in the flesh of Russian statesmen."

* * *

The suddenness of the conclusion of the pact so far as the Germans were concerned, is explained by the need of Russian benevolent neutrality in the Reich-Polish struggle, particularly as Hitler and his advisers undoubtedly felt this stroke would compel the Western Powers and the small states to capitulate without a fight.

It is very doubtful whether the Third Reich will achieve this object. Britain and France are standing by their pledges to support Poland. If events were to develop to the stage of war, what then would the Third Reich have gained from this new pact? It may be victorious and add large territories to itself and with Soviet Russia dominate the globe. Nobody in the democracies believes this. On the other hand if war comes there will probably very soon be a military dictatorship in Germany and, following any major defeat, revolution.

Such a development would certainly be quite welcome to the Marxist philosophy, which would then envisage a proletarian unit sweeping the whole European continent. The new German-Russian pact leaves Stalin with little to lose and much to gain, and Hitler, with everything to lose. What the outside world regarded as National Socialist fundamental principles have been shed one by one, so that it is not surprising that people now are coming to accept Hermann Rauschning's statement in his book, "Germany's Revolution of Destruction," that "There is, indeed, only one National Socialist long-range aim—to be ready to put in an appearance and claim equal rights and to force compliance with its claims in every problem in world politics."

Germany called in the Soviets in order to claim the Third Reich's "place in the sun." Even today the shadow of the price to be paid for this falls across the face of the thinking German.